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Column One
BY **David Courtney**

IT may be too much to expect positive "co-existence" from a top-level four-Power meeting. It should not be too much to expect from it a definable and comprehensible western policy. At the moment there would appear to be nothing of the kind; so that even the Washington Foreign Ministers' proposals for a conference at their level have led only to confusion and misunderstanding among the sponsors. According to the Labour critics in the House of Commons, Lord Salisbury, at Washington, took flight from the forward diplomatic position reached by Sir Winston Churchill, and "sold out" to Mr. Dulles. Salisbury has now told the House of Lords: "If there were at any time divergencies of view between me and the other Foreign Ministers in Washington, it was because of my continuous advocacy of the Prime Minister's proposal of May 11."

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YET "Time" magazine, which is usually well informed about the American side of such issues, writes currently: "The fact is that the position taken by Lord Salisbury (at Washington) was the one least in favour of an early meeting with the Russians." The London "Times" told us that Mr. Dulles had at first made French ratification of the E.D.C. Treaty a prior condition even to a four-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference; but the "Economist" now says: "It was Lord Salisbury and the British delegation who showed insistence on the vital necessity of E.D.C., which took the breath out of M. Bidault's plump frame and convinced him of the continuing perfidy of Albion." Mr. Hagerty, spokesman for the White House, has been quite emphatic; "Britain made no formal approach to the U.S. on high level four-Power talks with the Soviet Union" during the Washington Conference. And, again "Time" magazine: Lord Salisbury insisted that any move towards a meeting with the Russians should be "postponed until after the German elections and after the ratification of E.D.C."

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FROM all the various confusing accounts in the British, French and American newspapers, it would seem that Mr. Dulles began by eagerly supporting the unexpected British proposal to make a meeting with Russia dependent on E.D.C. ratification and in any case, to hold it off until after the German elections. M. Bidault vigorously opposed this. There was no chance, he said, of getting the Assembly to ratify E.D.C. until every reasonable chance of a general settlement with Russia had been tried out. Mr. Dulles then let E.D.C. drop; and Lord Salisbury, who gives the impression of being unable to hold anything for very long, promptly did the same. Where Mr. Dulles would not give in was in the matter of holding everything until after the West German elections in September, which have become, for the State Department, the hinge upon which its European policy will have to turn.

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ON all the evidence, then, it would seem that the Washington Foreign Ministers' proposals were only negatively a sign of allied unity. The Westminster debates and the steady drip-drip of leakages to the Press have been anything but reassuring. It seems fairly evident that the Marquess of Salisbury did, indeed, abandon Britain's big guns, and that M. Bidault contented himself with the short-range artillery needed to keep E.D.C.'s head down. But the main business of the occasion seems to have been done between Mr. Dulles and the absent guest, Dr. Adenauer, who, in the knowledge that Churchill's top-level talks had been struck dumb, spryly took the same author's Locarno suggestion and made it his own. Is it there, and in the outcome of the West German elections (which, like the Italian, may be disappointing) that means will be found to put shape and confidence into the amorphous substance known as Western policy? One must doubt it; and doubt the usefulness, at this stage, of anything less than a meeting of the heads of the four Powers. It is better that Western policy should be decided thus than by Russia alone.

Jerusalem, July 31.

Taxi, Trucking Charges Freed From Control

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. J. Saphir, Minister of Communications, informed a delegation representing the road-haulage companies on Wednesday that the Government had decided to decontrol haulage tariffs.

Although the drivers themselves had demanded a steep increase in the controlled tariffs, a Ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Government expected rates to drop, under pressure of competition. Mr. Saphir had been given a free hand in the matter by the Cabinet this week.

The delegation reacted to the announcement by promising to establish a committee to decide on reasonable rates, which they would try to uphold.

It was learned in Tel Aviv, however, that the Executive committee of the Histadrut planned to form a committee to study new rates, which would probably be twenty percent higher than the controlled tariff.

The Minister promised to take up with the Defence authorities the question of compensation for drivers whose trucks were recruited for reserve duty. He will also look into the delegation's demand that trucks idle over a prescribed period should not be required to pay full licence fees.

Replying to the delegation's request that no more truck-licences be issued, Mr. Saphir pointed out that the Treasury was not allocating foreign currency for the import of trucks, and that very few applications were received for such licences. Most of these were from new immigrants.

The haulage company "Tovalu," which was formed by Mahzavei Yisrael to transport minerals from the Negev will soon present the Ministry with a detailed report of its activities. Mr. Saphir was answering a demand that the company be dissolved and its functions handed over to existing companies.

The decontrol of inter-urban taxi fares, previously announced, goes into effect today, following a "gentlemen's agreement" between the Ministry of Communications and the taxi companies that rates would not be raised more than 10%.

A Ministry spokesman intimated that the step had been taken on the basis of past experience, showing that the demand was falling off, and that taxi-companies would be forced to lower, rather than increase their tariffs.

Knesset May Be Given Budget Next Week

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Finance Committee of the Knesset meeting here today completed work on the expenditure estimates of the Ordinary Budget.

The estimates are expected to be ready for a final reading in the Knesset next week.

Kindergartens (as was reported earlier) will be operated by local authorities next term, according to an agreement of the Coalition Executive. It was proposed that the Minister of Education should administratively impose fees on parents of all school children on a graduated scale, and at an average rate of 500 pruta a month.

The proposal to amend the Income Tax Law will probably be approved by the Cabinet at its scheduled meeting on Sunday, and may have its first reading in the Knesset next week, it was said in Jerusalem last night.

The proposal was discussed by the Coalition Board earlier this week and also by the Economic Ministers Committee, who decided to return the Bill to the Cabinet for further discussion.

It is now apparent that the Cabinet will decide at its meeting on Sunday to bring the Bill before the Knesset.

LEBANON FREES ISRAEL BOATS

Five Israel fishing vessels that strayed into Lebanese territorial waters on Wednesday night and were held by Lebanese authorities at Tyre Port were released yesterday after a meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, the Army spokesman announced last night.

Suez Delegations Enter 'Informal' Talks

CAIRO, Thursday. — The British and Egyptian delegations to the Anglo-Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal Zone, deadlocked since May 6, are to meet tonight for an informal exchange of views, Foreign Office sources disclosed today.

General Sir Brian Robertson, the chief British negotiator, and Sir Robert Hankey, Charge d'Affaires here, are to meet Minister of National Guidance Major Salah Salem, and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, it was said.

Nagib Not Meeting

Unconfirmed reports say that Vice-Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, after an "informal conference" with Sir Brian, called an emergency meeting of the Egyptian delegation to the talks. President Mohammed Nagib, formal chairman of the Egyptian negotiators, is not to take part in this evening's meeting, it was said.

Earlier, Nagib had said he was ready to meet Sir Winston Churchill to discuss a solution to the Suez Canal Zone dispute. He told reporters that "it does not matter where the meeting is held, in London or elsewhere, provided we reach a settlement in keeping with Egyptian sovereignty."

A British soldier, who shot and killed the Egyptian operator of an open air cinema today, has been arrested. British and Egyptian military authorities are investigating.

Earlier, an Egyptian car was fired on from a British checkpost between Ismailia and Kantara. No one was injured. *(AFP, AP)*

E. Germany to Go Slow On Drive to Socialism

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter).—Walter Ulbricht told the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party that the Party's error had been to slavishly copy Soviet forms, without sufficient regard to the difference between the Soviet and the German situations.

The Party newspaper "Neues Deutschland" today reported his speech to the Committee last weekend.

Ulbricht, recently appointed First Secretary of the Party, said this error made a "new course of action" necessary. East Germany would slow its drive towards a Socialist Republic and not try to force socialism on people not yet ready for it.

He declared that every success of Socialism in Germany, every step towards improved living standards, must have a profound effect on the situation in West Europe, and "shake the basis of nations of imperialism, not only in West Germany, but in other European countries as well."

Vietminh Base Razed, Defenders Escape

HANOI, Thursday. — An estimated two-thirds of the 3,000 rebels manning the big Vietminh base near Hue have escaped the trap sprung by 11,000 French Union Forces, although the base itself was today taken and destroyed.

A French Command spokesman said that 600 Vietminh were killed in the past three days and another 600 suspected sympathizers were rounded up. The spokesman said that only 15 Frenchmen were killed and eight wounded in the operation.

The Command announced that a tactical group of several battalions of infantry and armour was withdrawn from the Hue sector and landed a few kilometres north of the conquered base to try to trap the fleeing enemy.

Battalions Fleeing

Later reports said that elements of one of the Vietminh battalions which broke out of the trap were seen by reconnaissance planes fleeing towards Hoi 13kms. northwest of Quang Tri.

French staff officers admitted they were disappointed over the rebel escape but said the operation paid off because it eliminated a key enemy base for attack against French defences.

In Washington today, the Senate overwhelmingly defeated a move to cut to $300 m. the funds for U.S. support of the war in Indo-China.

(AP, Reuter, UP)

No Order to Vote Against Service Bill — Shapiro

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Moshe Shapiro, leader of Hapoel Hamizrahi, said at a rally here tonight that the Chief Rabbinate had not ordered the religious parties to vote against national service for women, but had only sought a postponement in the hope that changes might be introduced to make it possible for them to support the measure.

Mr. Shapiro, speaking in the Ohel Shem Hall, called upon Agudat Yisrael to return to the Government, and to fight for their principles side by side with Hapoel Hamizrahi.

The Minister accused the General Zionists of intrigue within the Government. He said it was unfair to threaten the religious parties with sanctions such as opposition to the marriage and divorce bill.

Meanwhile the Council of Religious Settlements of the Hapoel Hamizrahi movement, meeting in Tel Aviv today, criticized the Hapoel Hamizrahi members in the Knesset for their failure to support the National Service Bill.

Volkskammer Asks All-German Meeting

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The East German Volkskammer, (Lower House) today called for all-German talks before four-power talks on German unity.

In a unanimous resolution, the Chamber declared, "The calling of an all-German conference of representatives of East and West Germany is a prerequisite for the success of a Four-Power conference on the German question."

The resolution suggested these points as an agenda: Lifting of inter-zonal trade barriers; Facilitation of inter-zonal travel; Creation of equal conditions and prerequisites for free all-German elections in both parts of Germany, and Agreement on an all-German Government and special conclusion of a peace treaty which should be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation forces.

The resolution added that East Germany would not insist on this proposed agenda as a prerequisite to holding all-German talks.

In a second resolution, the Chamber unanimously approved the Government's "new course" policy aimed at improving living standards at the cost of heavy industry projects.

The Volkskammer declared that the "new course" was a "long-term line" of basic government policy. It urged the Government to submit as soon as possible the laws necessary to enact the changes.

Anglo-Libyan Mutual Help Pact Signed

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Britain and Libya have concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons today.

Under the treaty, Libya will give Britain military facilities and Britain will give Libya financial assistance "in order to help her enjoy financial stability and orderly economic development."

The treaty was signed in Benghazi yesterday and comes into operation at once.

Publish Names Of Germans Taking Food

BERLIN, Thursday. — The "Taegliche Rundschau" Soviet newspaper in East Germany, today published names and addresses of 25 Soviet Zone citizens who risked Communist displeasure by collecting free food parcels on offer in West Berlin.

The paper did not say whether action was taken or contemplated against them. But Hermann Matern, a Communist member of Parliament, said nobody would in future be able to claim he did not know that in taking Western food he was "being recruited for espionage and sabotage."

The "Taegliche Rundschau" article asserted that the names of the 25 persons it listed had been passed to an anti-Communist organization in West Berlin, the Free Jurists, as likely recruits for sabotage and espionage.

Since the scheme was launched on Monday, more than 600,000 persons have come to collect the gift food.

On Monday, about 150,000 came for their ten pound parcels of dripping, condensed milk, flour and vegetables, on Tuesday it was 200,000, on Wednesday 250,000 and today's total was expected to be even higher.

East German Premier Otto Grotewohl has announced his willingness to buy the $15 m. worth of food offered by President Eisenhower to his country.

He told the Volkskammer, Lower House, yesterday, that the free distribution programme was a provocation.

The House endorsed the Government's rejection of the free gift offer. *(Reuter, UP.)*

10,000 Tons of U.S. Food for Koreans

SEOUL, Thursday. — Eighth Army Commander General Maxwell D. Taylor today formally presented President Eisenhower's armistice gift of 10,000 tons of food to South Korea.

Officials hoped to begin distribution here tonight, but nation-wide distribution will require ten days to complete.

American Air Force planes were delivering thousands of U.S. Army ration packages to Seoul airport and ships carried 5,000 tons of rice and other food supplies to Inchon and Pusan. Other food shipments were en route by rail from U.S. Army depots at Pusan.

In Washington today, the Senate voted President Eisenhower authority to spend $200 m. for relief and rehabilitation in South Korea.

An amendment to a supplementary bill granting funds to several Governmental agencies was offered by Mr. Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which would permit the President to spend $200 m. of the $34,000 m. previously appropriated for the Department of Defence to finance the Korean Rehabilitation Programme.

The Senate is also expected to receive shortly a bill from the House of Representatives, passed today, which authorizes the President to use up to $100 m. worth of surplus farm products for emergency famine relief abroad. *(Reuter, UP)*

GROSSMAN JOINS G. Z.

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Zionist Revisionist headquarters here stated today that Mr. Meir Grossman has "virtually put an end" to his own group, the United Zionist Revisionists and has joined the General Zionists.

Russia Makes New Offer to Reopen Austrian Talks

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter).—Russia has held out the prospect of renewed four-power negotiations on the Austrian State Treaty — one of Europe's biggest "peace problems."

Meanwhile, the Austrian Foreign Ministry announced today that Russia has announced she will pay her own occupation costs in Austria.

A note handed to the Austrian Ambassador here said the way to the reopening of the Austrian peace treaty talks would be clear if Austria dropped her support of the West's "abbreviated" draft treaty.

Observers here believe that a positive response from the Austrian Government could also open the way for Soviet acceptance of the "Big Three" Western invitation issued after the Washington conference to discuss Germany and Austria.

With events in Asia moving towards a general settlement among the great powers, observers say the Soviet Government may be preparing for a new approach to Europe's "peace problems" in which the Austrian and German questions are paramount.

The Soviet note reiterates objections to the West's "abbreviated" eight-article draft put forward a year ago after the four powers had failed to agree on the original 50-article treaty.

The note was a reply to an Austrian Government memorandum of June 30 which, it said, showed "a positive attitude" to the Soviet

In London, today, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Office does not consider the Soviet note as a reply to its note of June 11 in which Russia was formally invited to resume the Western Foreign Ministers' talks on Austria.

It said the Soviet message was a "repetition of old demands."

Government's proposal for examining the treaty problem" by means of appropriate diplomatic relations."

Reviewing the four-power negotiations since Potsdam in 1945, the note said that on the basis of that conference and the Paris four-power talks of 1949, a "treaty with Austria was agreed with the exception of a few less substantial articles.

"But despite this previous agreement between the four powers with respect to a draft treaty, the three Western powers in March 1952 proposed a so-called abbreviated treaty which was worked out without participation of the Soviet Union and which, as the Soviet Government has repeatedly declared, cannot serve in the matter of a settlement with the Austrian Government."

The note criticised the abbreviated treaty for the omission of three articles included in the original four-power draft.

The Russian offer to pay occupation costs brings them into line with the Americans. Austria pays occupation costs in the French and British zones.

The announcement, coming entirely without warning, delighted Austrian political quarters. The Soviet share of occupation costs amounts to about 150 million schillings a year.

Butler Deplores Dulles' Unilateral Line in Korea

China for U.N. 'When Time Ripe'

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Recent statements on Korea by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles worried the British Government so much that they made immediate representations to Washington, Mr. R. A. Butler, Acting Prime Minister, disclosed today.

Mr. Dulles told a press conference two days ago that the U.S. would walk out of the Korean political conference after 90 days if the Communists used it "for propaganda."

He also hinted that the U.S. could veto any attempt to allow Communist China into the U.N.

Mr. Butler said: "Let me make it clear beyond all shadow of doubt that the British Government are in no way committed before the event to any action they may take.

"We reserve to ourselves the right to be completely free to take whatever action we may think right under the circumstances that may prevail at that time."

Mr. Butler was speaking in a House of Commons debate after Opposition leader Clement Attlee had declared that Mr. Dulles' threat to walk out of



DULLES BUTLER

the Korean talks "seemed contrary to the whole of the spirit and working of the U.N."

He said, "There seems an underlying suggestion that if everything does not go exactly as Mr. Dulles wants it, the U.S. may go on on its own. That is a very dangerous position."

Butler's Reply

Mr. Butler replied: "Even before Mr. Attlee and the Opposition voiced their apprehensions on this score, the Government had exactly the same reaction. We had already decided to make our position clear to the U.S. Government."

The British Ambassador in Washington was instructed to make Britain's position clear.

There were cheers when the Acting Prime Minister stated, "Britain is in no way committed to such a statement (as Mr. Dulles'); furthermore, we would expect definitely to be consulted before any such action was taken."

Since Britain had made her representations, the Government had received "certain clarifications" of Mr. Dulles' press conference.

Better Picture

"These give a rather better picture on at least one or more of the statements than we have had in from the short press reports," Mr. Butler said.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury, Acting Foreign Secretary, also dealt with questions about Mr. Dulles' statement.

He said the Government considered the Peking Government should represent China in the U.N. "when the time is ripe."

But it would be "improper and impossible" for him to say today, three days after the armistice in Korea, that the time had arrived.

On trade with China, Lord Salisbury said, "There are embargoes only on strategic materials and these are to remain for the time being. It is unreasonable to expect us to remove the embargo altogether after three of four days."

Mr. Attlee had said that Korean unity might not be achieved

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 6)

Observer Teams Tour Neutral Area

MUNSAN, Thursday (UP). — Korean armistice machinery got its first workout today as two of the ten joint observer teams drove in jeeps into the demilitarized zone for the first peaceful meeting in the former no-man's-land.

Meanwhile, Pyongyang radio announced that Polish and Czechoslovak delegates to the Neutral Nations' Armistice Commission are on their way to Kaesong and will be on hand for the first meeting of that group in Panmunjom on Saturday.

The observer teams — composed of both Allied and Communist officers — are to check compliance with demilitarization requirements for the buffer zone.

Buffer Zone Cleared; PoW Exchange Ready

SEOUL, Thursday (UP). — Allied and Communist armies completed their withdrawal tonight from the Korean demilitarized zone. The last U.N. forces vacated the buffer zone at sundown, an Eighth Army staff officer said. They were out two-and-a-half hours before the withdrawal deadline established in the armistice.

No incidents were reported as the withdrawal was completed.

The clearance was done at the double. Its final phase began at dawn, and a steady river of trucks, jeeps and troops poured south from the historic battlesites.

In most areas Allied troops salvaged every piece of usable equipment before they withdrew. Only in the U.S. 40th Division sector, around Sandbag Castle, were old frontline positions and bunkers reported left intact.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of the military armistice commission at Panmunjon, today, the Communists charged the Allies with making two further violations of the cease-fire yesterday morning, bringing the total of alleged breaches to ten.

Disclosing this after a 75-minute meeting attended by senior officers of both sides whose task it is to supervise the truce, a U.N. spokesman said the Allies were investigating all the charges.

The Communists said the two latest violations were made by aircraft which flew over the buffer zone yesterday morning, the spokesman stated.

5 U.N. Teams Leave

Five more U.N. observer teams left Munsan today for their assigned positions at various sectors of the front where they will meet later with their Communist counterparts.

The Communists have tentatively fixed Saturday for the first meeting here of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission.

Swedish and Swiss members of the Neutral Commission have been on hand in Munsan since Tuesday, but they have not been able to get to work because of the absence of the Czechoslovak and Polish delegates.

The Neutral delegates will send teams to designated ports of entry in North and South Korea to see that the opposing armies do not attempt to build their war potential during the armistice.

Dulles Taking Army Aide to Rhee Talks

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens is to accompany Secretary of State Dulles on his forthcoming trip to Korea, the Defence Department announced today.

Mr. Stevens is to act as Defence Department representative in the conferences with President Syngman Rhee. The American party, which will include a bipartisan delegation of four Senators, is due to leave on Sunday.

The aim of the conference is to work out common U.S.-South Korean policies on such matters as a security pact, unification of Korea and withdrawal of foreign troops.

EBAN COMING HOME

The Israel Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Abba Eban, is expected here for consultations with the Government in August, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Eban is expected to come immediately after the end of the special U.N. General Assembly session on Korea.

Indonesia Has Gov't

MANILA, Thursday (Reuter). —A new Indonesian Government has been announced in Jakarta, headed by Ali Sastroamijojo, at present Indonesian Ambassador in Washington, it was officially stated here today.

Nehru Asks Limited Political Conference

NEW DELHI, Thursday. — Indian Prime Minister Nehru today set out three requisites for the Political Conference after the Korean armistice.

- It should not be too big.
- It should be "more of a round table conference than a cross table conference," informal, not rigid.
- It should deal first with the questions of Korea and not get entangled in other questions such as Indo-China.

Won't Press Participation

He said that he would not press for India's participation at the Conference.

Mr. Nehru told reporters that India thought the U.N. was incomplete without Communist China.

"Until the question of China is solved, the U.N. can never function effectively nor will Far East problems be finally settled," he said.

Mr. Nehru, who has just returned from his three-day talks with Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in Karachi said, "It is rather odd that nothing thus far has been decided about the Political Conference and its composition or functions although it is mentioned in the Korean armistice.

Replying to a question, Mr. Nehru said, "The policy pursued by the Soviet Union in the past few months has definitely been a policy of peace and lessening of tension." He added that China had shown the same tendency. *(Reuter, UP)*

Senate Restores Foreign Aid Cuts

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Senate today passed the Foreign Aid Bill for $6,745,318,202 after an earlier session had rejected a move by Senator Russel Long, to cut $548m. from the bill.

The motion would have reduced funds for the programme for the current fiscal year to the amount previously voted by the House of Representatives.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, which drafted the Bill for the Senate debate, cut $572,287,870.

The total aid approved by the Senate included $4,502,653,811 new funds and $2,182,664,391 previously voted but not yet under contract.

The Bill will go before a joint Senate-House Committee, to be named today, to work out a compromise. The Senate restored $124m. of new money and $424m. of previous funds in the cuts approved by the House.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The condition of U.S. Senator Robert Taft, took a sudden turn for the worse last night.

Mlle. Antoinette Brun asked French President Auriol yesterday to help her recover Robert and Gerald Finaly whom she reared until the Court ordered them to be sent to relatives in Israel.



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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Captain of the s.s. Bahiatatis, the Argentine vessel which arrived at Haifa on Wednesday, and his second-in-command. Present at the meeting was Mr. A. Darom, Director of the Latin American Division of the Foreign Ministry.

Three groups of tourists including sailors of the visiting Argentinian ship and members of the Fifth Histadrut Folk Delegation yesterday visited Nazareth's holy places.

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Mr. Edward Gelber, President of the Zionist Organisation of Canada, flew to Europe yesterday after a brief visit to Israel.

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Departures yesterday included Mr. Reuven Dafni for New York to take up his duties as Consul in charge of the Information Service; Dr. Emanuel E. Simon, Director of the Physical Culture Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, for Istanbul to attend the International Congress for Physical Culture; Rabbi S. M. Lehrman, President of the Anglo-Jewish Preachers, for England; and Dr. Z. Grinsberg, Director of Beilinson Hospital, for London.

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Dr. H. Markowitz, Head of the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, Beilinson Hospital, has returned from the 5th International Congress of Otolaryngologists which took place in Holland.

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Fifty-two dancers, choristers and musicians left by El Al for Istanbul yesterday on their way to Bucharest where they will participate in the Democratic Youth Festival.

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The Israel baritone, Mr. Pinhas Goren, who is currently in the cast of the National Opera in Amsterdam, arrived in Israel yesterday for a short visit.

BIRTH & BRIT MILAH

LOEWENSTEIN — to Erika (nee Sinnreich), wife of Guenter Loewenstein, on July 26, 1953 — a son. The Brit Milah will take place on Sunday, August 2, at 9.30 a.m. at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

GRAFF — LIPSITZ

The marriage of Rav-Seren-Yehuda A. Graff, of Zichron Ya'acov, to Ora Foner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Daniel Lipsitz (formerly of Detroit, U.S.A.), will take place on Tuesday, August 4, at 7 p.m., at Lipsitz House Beth Itzhak. Relatives and friends invited.

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AT HOME

Mrs. Herta Zipser and Mr. Franz Levi take pleasure in inviting relatives and friends to the party at the Panorama Cafe, Mt. Carmel, on Sunday, August 2, 1953, between 5-7 p.m. in honour of the 80th birthday of their mother, Mrs. Emma Levi.

OBITUARY

OSCAR AAQUIST

Oscar Aaquist, Bat Galim, Haifa, passed away at the age of 73, deeply mourned by his family and friends.

ISRAEL DELEGATION AT X-RAY CONGRESS

HAIFA, Thursday. — A five-man Israel delegation took part in the 7th International X-Ray Congress that was held in Copenhagen last week.

Papers were read by Dr. R. Lenk, Tel Aviv, and Dr. A. Hochman, Jerusalem. The delegation's chairman was Dr. I. Izkovitch, Haifa. The other members were Prof. A. Druckman, Jerusalem, and Dr. H. Selinger, Tel Aviv.

NEW CYPRUS GOVERNOR

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— The Colonial Office today announced the appointment of a new Governor to Cyprus in succession to Sir Andrew Wright.

The new Governor is Robert Percival Armitage, present Minister of Finance of the Gold Coast. He was born in Madras in 1906 and has served in Kenya.

MIF'AL HAPAYIS

The Mif'al Hapayis was begun in October 1951, and not October 1952 as reported on Wednesday.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: The West Point Story.
EDEN: The Great Caruso.
EDISON: Madness of the Heart. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Frenchie.
OR-GIL: Cry, The Beloved Country. Also today at 1.30 p.m.
ORION: The Mother (7 & 9 p.m.).
ORNA: Comin' Round the Mountain.
STUDIO: The Life of Emile Zola (9.15 p.m. only).) Today at 3.30 p.m.: [illegible]
TEL-OR: The Upturned Glass. Today at 3.30 p.m.: The Great Gatsby.
ZION: The Breaking Point. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Sailor Beware.

OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tues. Aug. 4 8.15 p.m.
" " 18 8.15 p.m.
" " 25 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
Operetta in 2 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tues. Aug. 11 8.15 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) By SAINT-SAENS
Tickets: Rella, 57 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. [illegible] and at the Habimah box office.

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Dulles Reaction To Move Outdoes Arabs

Commenting on Mr. John Foster Dulles' "surprising statement" in connection with the transfer of the Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that among the factors likely to increase tension in the Middle East, the American supply of arms to the Arab states is not the least important, in view of the Arab states' bellicose attitude to Israel. Other factors are the unrealistic attitude of American representatives towards some Middle East problems, and the refusal to transfer the American Embassy to Jerusalem.

The paper draws attention to the fact that although Jordan made the Old City her second capital several years ago, Mr. Dulles and the State Department have never protested against this move. Even the Arab statesmen have not argued that the transfer of the Israel Foreign Ministry has caused a basic change in the situation. They say that the root of the evil lay in the 1949 declaration, when Jerusalem became Israel's capital.

Preferential Treatment

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) on the other hand believes that Mr. Dulles' declaration was only to be expected. It demonstrates clearly the State Department's intention to show the Arabs that they, and not Israel, are to be given preferential treatment. At the same time the paper regrets Mr. Sharett's statement justifying the intervention of the U.N. in Korea. Mr. John Foster Dulles' rebuke and the State Department's pro-Arab policy in general are the reward for "full identification with the West."

"Hador" (Mapai), "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) deal with the proposed electoral reform. The Mapai paper speaks out in favour of the plan, while the two other papers, representing small parties, oppose it.

"Hatzofe" says that the small parties should not be liquidated, as they are "parties of quality" rather than of quantity, with particular reference, of course, to the Orthodox groups.

"Kol Ha'am" says that the proposed changes form a serious attempt to liquidate the essential democratic freedom of the people.

Letters to Editors

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) and "Davar" continue to publish readers' letters commenting on Orthodox opposition to the National Service Bill. All these letters criticise the attitude taken by the Orthodox parties. A correspondent in "Ha'aretz" writes that these groups are asking for privileges for which there is no room in a democratic country. One female soldier charges the Rabbinate with perjury, and with helping non-Orthodox girls who want to shirk military service by giving false evidence.

A writer in "Davar", a former Rabbi from Lithuania now working as a peasant, accuses the Orthodox spokesmen of hysteria and says that they are doing great harm to religion by their declarations. He also criticizes the Chief Rabbi for yielding to outside pressure at this critical hour.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) and "Kol Ha'am" announce that according to a poll carried out in 1949, 65% of the shop and factory owners questioned and 77% of the workers disapproved of conscription for girls; the papers demand that the results of this poll should not be disregarded.

Events in the News

Daring Raid Succeeds



First photograph of "Operation Hirondelle" carried out by French Union parachutists jumping over Langson, near the Tongking-Chinese border. The successful operation deprived Vietminh forces of three-months' supplies. Express Photo

South American Friendship Vital to U.S., Says Dr. Ike

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Dr. Milton Eisenhower, back from a "good neighbour" tour of 10 South American republics, said yesterday it will take more than "wishful thinking" to continue friendly relations.

Dr. Eisenhower, who made the 36-day tour as the personal emissary of his brother, the President, said abiding cooperation between north and south "will flow only from adherence to consistent programmes, honourably and consistently observed."

His statement was made at the White House shortly after he conferred with his brother a few minutes after his return.

"We return with the deep conviction that sound, friendly relations with the republics of South America are tremendously important to the U.S. — important economically, militarily and culturally—and critically important in the world-wide struggle for the winning of men's minds and allegiances," he said.

Congress Passes Year's Biggest Money Bill

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Both Houses of Congress yesterday adopted the compromise measure allocating $34,371m. to the Defence Department. It is the biggest money bill of the year.

The House of Representatives agreed to the measure by a voice vote after an hour of debate, but Senator Burnet Maybank, (Democrat), at first delayed Senate approval by protesting against the award of defence contracts to unemployment areas.

W.J.C. to Study Effect Of Soviet Policy on Jewry

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Dr. David Petegorsky, Executive-Director of the American Jewish Congress, left here yesterday aboard the s.s. Queen Mary en route to Geneva to attend the third plenary session of the World Jewish Congress which is to begin on Tuesday.

About 40 American delegates, headed by Dr. Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress President, are expected to attend the Assembly, the first World Jewish Congress in five years, he said.

One of the major questions the conference will explore is the possible effect on World Jewry of the Soviet Union's recent softening of Stalin's policies.

"It is to be hoped," Dr. Petegorsky said, "that some American Jewish leaders who have been reluctant to identify themselves with a permanent representative body of Jewish Communities throughout the world will follow the proceedings of the Geneva sessions carefully and objectively. If they do, it is certain that they will be deeply impressed by the dignity and constructive manner in which Jews deal with their common problems."

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Libraries: —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd., Entrance free. 8.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
★ Archaeology: —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
★ Exhibitions:—
"Education through Art." Bezalel Museum. (Closing Tomorrow).
August monthly Exhibit: Luristan bas-relief, 15th century B.C., from the collection of Mr. Harry Philippe, Bezalel Museum. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. (Tomorrow: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.)
Galia Pillin and Majaro Mintz, Artists' House, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Exhibition of autographs, incunabula and rare prints. Schocken Library, Rehov Balfour, 10-1 p.m.
★ Film Shows: —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.
★ Music:—
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Mozart: Symphony No.35 in D, K.385 ("Haffner"), with Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. — 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: —
"Graphic Art in Israel," "Masks of Primitive Nations," "Arts and Crafts of the Far East." Museum. 10-1 (also tomorrow).

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions :—
10-1 (also tomorrow): Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum. Town Hall.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Music: —
Recorded Music Hour: Liszt: Concerto for Piano No.1, in E Flat with Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Antal Dorati conducting the RCA Victor Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. — 11 a.m.
★ Exhibitions :—
"Science in Art," a special exhibition in honour of the International Congress for the History of Science. Bezalel Museum, 11 a.m. Opening address: Prof. F.S. Bodenheimer.
★ Theatre: —
"The Task," 3 One-Act Plays by Yitzhak Sadeh. Studio of Dramatic Art. "Bimat Habira," of Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. Y.M.C.A. Hall—8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre: —
"Gaslight," Chamber Theatre Mograbi, 8.30 p.m. "Nasr-El-Din" Chamber Theatre, Ohel Shem, 8.30 p.m.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.00 p.m. today and ends at 8.15 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION
Ekev (Devarim 7.12 to 11.25)
Haftarah: Isaiah, 49.14 to 50.3

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 & 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Achdut Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.10 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 36/4 Moria St., Baka'a; Bible Study — Tomorrow night: 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 7.35 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 7.35 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatechia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 7.15 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM

English Mission Chapel (Next to Hadassah A): E.S. 7 p.m. Canon H.R. A. Jones. H.C. 8 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hull. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m., St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God. Mamillah Road, Corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster)).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service. 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O. Box 2772.

Church of Scotland, Jaffa. Evening Service (St. Peter's) 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish

French Hospital: 8 a.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m. E.S. 7.00 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.00 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

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FIFTH AND FINAL 'TEST' DATE SET

The fifth and final "test" cricket match in the current series between England and Australia will start at the Oval on August 15.

Normally each "Test" is played off over a period of five days, whether a clear-cut result ensues or not. The first four games of this series have all ended in draws.

In view of this fact moves are on foot for an agreement between the cricket authorities of both countries to extend the time, if necessary, for a further day, in an endeavour to attain a definite win or lose result to the whole series.

Sussex in Running For First County Cricket

The famous Sussex Cricket Club, which has supplied many top cricketers to England's summer game, is in the running to win the County Championship for the first time in their very long history. Following the games completed on Tuesday last, Sussex stand in second spot, two points behind Middlesex but with two games in hand.

The results of games ending on Tuesday were: *At Birmingham:* Essex, 187 and 84 for two. Warwick., 189 for six dec. Match drawn. *At Cardiff:* Middlesex, 207. Glamorgan, 231. Match drawn. *At Hastings:* Sussex, 267 and 177 for nine dec. Kent, 265 and 154 for eight. Match drawn. *At Bristol:* Gloucester., 269 and 152 for five dec. Surrey, 213 and 111. Gloucester. won by 97 runs. *At Nottingham:* Notts., 297 for nine dec. and 113 for six. Yorkshire, 114 and 292 for five dec. Notts. won by four wickets. *At Worcester:* Worcs., 108 for five dec. and 274. Leicestershire, 271 and for six dec. and 115 for one. Leics. won by nine wickets. *At Northampton:* Northants., 359 for six dec. Hampshire, 204 and 110 for six. Match drawn. *At Chesterfield:* Derbyshire, 130 and 168; Lancashire, 132 for two dec. and 117. Derby. won by 49 runs. (*A. P.*)

Don Cockel Dated For Meeting with Matthews

Don Cockell, British heavyweight boxing champion, has arrived in the United States for a fight date in Seattle, Washington on August 7 with Harry Matthews.

The 24-year-old former blacksmith plans an ambitious programme of bouts — provided he can beat Matthews — in the United States, and later in Australia and South Africa.

Hoad-Rosewall Clinch Doubles Title

Lewis Hoad and Ken Rosewall gave up only two games in a three-set match last week to win the doubles title in the Rapallo (Italy) Junior Tennis Tournament. The two 18-year-old Australian stars overwhelmed Italians Pietrangeli and Jacobini.

Agents May Handle Reparations Goods

The Economic Committee of the Cabinet has discussed the employment of commercial agents in the handling of reparations goods from Germany, and there was a tendency to recognise them in *bona fide* cases, Mr. Z. Susayeff, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a delegation from the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Mr. Susayeff explained that only those agents would be considered who had long experience in certain fields of trading with Germany and even then only in cases where their employment had overwhelming justification.

What Price Water For Settlements in Hills?

By Our Economic Correspondent

Manara and a couple of adjoining settlements in Galilee recently celebrated the installation of a new water supply, which will end a long chapter of hardship for these frontier settlements. Till now, they have had to live and develop their farms without water; at times there was not even enough to drink. The problem was solved by laying pipes and pumping water from a spring in the valley up to a height of more than 700 metres. The undertaking was a complicated piece of pioneering from the technical point of view. It was planned and executed by Mekorot, the Water Company, as one of various regional irrigation schemes being executed side by side with the "master plan" designed to bring the waters of the Jordan down to the Negev.

But the joy and relief at obtaining sufficient water to start intensive farming, was damped by the high price charge. It has not yet been decided how much a cubic metre of water will cost Manara and the neighbouring settlements. At first it was said that settlers would have to pay no less than 220-230 pruta per cubic metre, or ten times the price paid in the coastal plain, a price considered to be the upper limit of profitability by many. Mekorot later reported that the price will in fact be rather lower. Various figures are quoted, between 75 and 150 pruta, but all of them much higher than the price the agriculturist is accustomed to pay. Conditions will change for the better when the water supply begins to serve the whole region. Nevertheless, the installation is so costly that the farmer will have to reckon with higher costs for water than hitherto.

Not Only Manara

The problem is not confined to Manara. In other places, too, irrigation schemes are bound up with considerable technical difficulties and will therefore result in high prices for water. It is rightly taken for granted that irrigation is indispensable to the farmer. The head of the Jewish Agency recently warned the public that the pace of land settlement must be slowed down because irrigation schemes cannot keep abreast. A large percentage of the Jewish Agency's fund, of Keren Kayemet's money and of the Development Budget is spent on irrigation schemes; according to the "master plan" for irrigation, work will not be completed for some 20 years.

The case of Manara where farmers have been clamouring for water for years only to find that they are unable to foot the bill, highlights a problem which has not until now been squarely faced. What price can the farmers afford to pay for water? From the technical point of view almost any engineering feat can be accomplished if the necessary money and skill are found. How these schemes can be integrated into the economy not only of the individual farmer but of the country as a whole is another question.

We can work out how much a cubic metre of water for irrigation should cost by looking at the price when we were still reckoning in pounds sterling and translating the figure to suit present conditions. By working out the difference in the price of a common commodity, such as an egg or a pound of tomatoes then and now, we could figure out the price of a cubic metre of water. On the other hand we might argue that irrigation must be available at any price and therefore say that water must be brought to outlying settlements and the Negev without counting the cost.

Footing the Bill

But someone will have to foot the bill. It may be the State, it may be the farmer who profits from the water supply, or it may be the consumer. Mekorot's management has hinted that a state subsidy might be the answer to the complaints about the high price of water in Manara. Others claim that the price should be uniform throughout the country. The third choice, to make the consumer pay, is always open under present circumstances where the cooperatives have a virtual monopoly in marketing agricultural produce. But this system can only work as long as the public is able to pay; if we were sincere in talking about exporting agricultural produce, price is as important as quality. It should not be forgotten either that many people defend the high price of water by pointing to the need to establish frontier settlements for political reasons. Once this argument is brought forward, all economic considerations are, of course, swept off board.

The high price of water provided by new irrigation schemes brings into focus the general problem of agricultural production costs. These are influenced not only by the knowledge and efficiency of the farmer and by natural conditions, but by the costs of his equipment and means of production. Transport costs, admittedly very high, play as important a role as do marketing expenses. Jewish agricultural produce has been expensive since the days of Mandatory rule: it has become no cheaper now. In the long run, irrigation schemes should not only enable us to raise more food but enable us to grow it more cheaply. They are being solved by technical experts who are as often as not unable to appreciate problems of profitability. Obviously someone will have to consider them from that angle.

Half Unemployed Work On Relief Projects

An average of 18,000 workers were employed every day during April, May and June on special unemployment relief works administered by the Ministry of Labour, at a cost of IL.1.8m., it was learned in Jerusalem.

This number was about half the total unemployed during the period.

About 3,500 men were employed daily in land clearing, 3,000 in building; 2,200 in road building; 1,800 in irrigation projects; 1,800 in soil conservation, and 2,500 were employed by municipalities. Others were engaged in uprooting disused citrus groves.

Disabled Veterans Protest Delay in Bill

Thirty-five representatives of the Association of Disabled Veterans of the Second World War gathered in Jerusalem on Wednesday to convey their protests at the delay in passing a bill for their benefit.

Their organization, which unites over 900 ex-servicemen and partisans, has expressed anxiety at the fact that the bill was tabled seven months ago and has only passed its first reading.

Their representatives, many bearing scars of their service, met with Dr. Herzl Berger, Mapai, Chairman of the Knesset Labour Committee, who promised them that the Bill will again come before the Knesset before the recess next month.

The group was also promised a meeting with the Committee within the next two weeks, in order to express their opposition to the administration of the Bill being placed in the hands of the Labour Ministry.

They contend that this would discriminate against them, as veterans of Israel's War of Liberation are under the care of the Ministry of Defence.

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Applications, giving details of experience and salary requested, should be submitted to the Technical Dept. of the Jewish Agency, Rehov Ussishkin, Jerusalem, not later than Friday, August 7, 1953.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Hatchiya, Geula, 2452.
TEL AVIV: Moltshadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2970. Sneh, 33 Ha'aliya, 4993. Frankel, 38 King George, 3721. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 25578. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67603. Jaffa: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. Nahlat Ganim: Pershel, 13 Main St. Nahlat Yitshak: Fisherman, opp. "Bdolah" factory.
HAIFA: Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4014. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. Kiryat Motzkin: Motzkin, 7202.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Road, 5060. Zichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 22858. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4062. Hatikva, Hatikva Qtr., 67404. (7-12 p.m.): Kolberg, 29 Allenby, 3366. Moscovici, 25 King George, 62650. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3252. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24843. Hatikva, Hatikva Qtr., 67404.
JAFFA: Galenica, 19 Rehov 4, 80420. Ramat Gan: Herzl, 54 Herzl. Givatayim: Briut, 7 Syrkin.
HAIFA: Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 4073. International, 89 Kingsway, 7986. Carmel, 133 Pine, 4712. Kiryat Motzkin: Motzkin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 5842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26382. Dr. M. Hammer, 16 Yavne, 6401.

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Shell Butagaz Consumers
In view of the recently threatened stoppage of supply to consumers who have not increased deposits and declined to sign new service agreements, parties interested in the protection of their rights may send in their names and addresses (with IL.3 to cover expenses) to:
Shell Butagaz Consumers' Committee, c/o Dr. K. Weyl, P.O.B. 364, Jerusalem.

'DAN' Bus Service to BAT YAM Beach (Riviera)
We take pleasure in announcing to the public that, as from Sunday, August 2, 1953, our buses will leave for the Bat Yam seashore from Herbert Samuel Square.
Passengers will board the buses only at
a) Herbert Samuel Square
b) Jaffa Clock Tower
c) Givat Aliyah Government Hospital
Times of departure will be published at the above bus stops.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
The introduction of additional services to the Beach and the number of buses taken by Children's Summer Camps have put a heavy burden on the number of buses at our disposal. We are doing our utmost to continue running a regular service to the satisfaction of our passengers and to avoid any inconvenience caused by the above extension of our services.
We sincerely hope that the public will fully understand our position and will forgive us for any delays.
"DAN" Management

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	46	30	31	30
Tiberias	43	25	27	26
Haifa Port	87	24	30	30
Natanya	74	21	31	31
Hakirya	97	19	33	31
Tel Aviv Port	77	23	29	29
Lydda Airport	93	15	33	33
Jerusalem	81	20	30	30
Beersheba	—	—	35	36
Eilat	—	27	38	38

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp expected today

TWO LOCAL film companies, Craven Films and Geva, are shooting twelve 35 mm. films on the life of Jesus in Nazareth and Galilee. The shorts are expected to be completed soon and will be exported to the U.S.

* * *

THE PERSON who lost a watch in the vicinity of Elijah's Tomb on Sunday, may claim it, upon proper identification, from Mr. Moshe Shefizi at the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Israel UNESCO delegation will meet on Sunday at 11 a.m. at the offices of the Education Ministry in Jerusalem. Mr. Mordecai Kidron, Director of the International Organizations Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will speak on the UNESCO conference, technical aid and other topics.

* * *

A COURSE in Nature and Geography for teachers of intermediate classes will open on Sunday at the Hashiloah School, 18 Rehov Hashiloah, Haifa. The fee is IL.5. Interested persons should apply at the school.

* * *

UNIVERSITY summer courses are to open in the Ramat Gan Secondary School at 7 p.m. on Sunday with a lecture by Dr. Menahem Naor on "Selected Chapters from the Bible."

* * *

THE OFFICE of the Accountant General is to be closed to the public on Sunday due to its transfer to the Kirya in Jerusalem.

* * *

1,500 ISRAEL seamen will vote for their Committee of Representatives in an election that will start on Sunday and will last for six weeks.

* * *

A SUMMER CAMP for 500 members of the Noar Haoved (Working Youth) of the Histadrut was opened yesterday in the Hulda forest.

* * *

A CHRYSLER automobile will be sold at a public auction to be held in Area 11 of Haifa Port at 9 a.m. on Thursday. The car may be inspected daily from 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

200 IMMIGRANTS FROM PERSIA

HAIFA, Thursday. — About 200 immigrants from Persia arrived here this morning in the s.s. Aksu from Alexandretta. They had made their way from Teheran to the Mediterranean by the overland route.

Other arrivals included 30 youth instructors from Persia who will be the guests of the Ihud Hakevutzot V'Hakibbutzim for two months at Kibbutz Ma'aleh Hahamisha, and 18 ORT instructors who are here for a brief stay.

This afternoon the s.s. Artza brought over 300 passengers, including six immigrants from Poland, and about 150 students from France, Britain, Belgium and Italy. Miss Shoshana Damari, the singer, was also aboard, returning from the U.S.

139833 WINS FIRST

The first prize of IL.1,500 in yesterday's Mif'al Hapayis drawing was won by number 139833, which was sold in Jerusalem. The sum of IL.1,000 was won by numbers 117291 and 20538.

There were three prizes of IL.500, won by numbers 124082, 177506, and 492.

Personal Notices

EDNA and URIEL HEIFETZ

are happy to announce the birth of a

DAUGHTER

a sister to Sarit

Jerusalem, July 30, 1953, at Sha'arei Zedek Hospital.

JORAM, son of Salman & Rodia Berman, Jerusalem — RUTH, daughter of Dr. F. & Margot Aschner, Haifa

MARRIED

Mt. Carmel, Haifa, July 28, 1953

Mr. Fritz J. ost Jilovsky — Mrs. Ilse Alice Jilovsky (nee Byk)

Married

July 28, 1953.

We wish to thank all friends and relatives for the good wishes extended to us.

ERICH SCHRAGENHEIM, Jerusalem (formerly Durban) S. Africa — HERTA LOEWENBERG, Jerusalem

Married

Jerusalem, July 30, 1953.

J'lem Council Adopts IL. 8m. Draft Budget

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Finance Committee of the Jerusalem Municipal Council yesterday concluded its deliberations on the 1953-54 budget, and endorsed an IL.8m. draft budget, which includes a general deficit of IL.1m. The Water Department deficit amounts to IL.250,000.

The Committee suggested that the Council press for a special loan from the Government to consolidate debts accumulated over the last few years, amounting to almost IL.2m.

The draft makes provision for payment of IL.140,000 in pensions and compensation to employees dismissed for economy reasons and also includes a reserve of IL.150,000 to meet the rising C.-o.-L. index.

The Council will devote its sessions next week to debating the draft, since Dr. A. Biran, the Jerusalem District Representative, has requested endorsement of the budget within a fortnight.

The long-debated question of whether Municipal veterinarians should accept fees for examining non-kosher meat was again raised at last night's Council meeting. The usual deadlock between Orthodox and liberal elements in the Council resulted in the matter being referred to committee.

Mapai Tel Aviv Councillors Feel Talks Have Failed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Mapai Bloc of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council said privately today that they considered the coalition talks between themselves and the General Zionists deadlocked and that at the forthcoming Council debate on the budget they would feel themselves without any formal coalition obligations.

The General Zionists hinted tonight that something can perhaps be done yet, but they were not too hopeful.

The major issue is to determine who will control the Municipal Engineering Department. Mapai holds that it must control it if it is to have a say in the running of the city, as the General Zionists control the other two major departments — Education and Finance.

Negotiations to establish the coalition began six months ago and three months later a Mapai Deputy Mayor was elected. Since then talks have been continuously deadlocked.

A fortnight ago the Mapai Bloc delivered an ultimatum that agreement must be reached in one week, but despite several meetings at high level no conclusions have yet been reached.

MAN FOUND SHOT DEAD ON SHORE

HEDERA, Thursday. — The body of Amiaz Shternin, 34, was discovered early this morning on the seashore here, lying on a canvas mat covered with a blanket and a pullover serving as a pillow under his head. A pistol was found nearby.

An unconfirmed police report said that the man was shot through his head without indicating whether it was suicide or murder.

The dead man is a son of an old family here.

TRAIN KILLS MAN

HAIFA, Thursday. — When he tried to cross the railroad tracks at the port entrance this morning, Yith Savriro, 23, of the Nesa Ziona *ma'abara*, was caught by an oncoming engine and dragged to his death.

There is a gate for vehicles at the crossing, but none to stop pedestrians. Savriro crossed the rails although the gateman tried to stop him.

Crushed by Truck

REHOVOT, Thursday.—Sixteen-year-old George Suliman of Shikun Hamizrah in Rishon le-Zion was crushed to death by a bus on the road to the housing quarter this morning.

The body was taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital while the driver, Shimshon Kurakin, was released in bond.

Terms of Iran-Israel Trade Pact Leave Scope Unlimited

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Terms of the agreement between the Iranian National Bank and Bank Leumi and the Union Bank, providing for trade between the two countries, as well as the list of goods, were recently published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The agreement, which does not limit the scope of trade, fixes a $500,000 maximum "swing" arrangement. This means that the trade balance between either side may not exceed this figure at any time.

Both Israel's imports and exports are subject to Iran's regulations governing foreign trade. Government licences are needed in both cases and are divided into three categories, roughly corresponding to their importance to Iran's economy.

In each category import licences granted to any country must balance export licences, and no import permits are issued at present for a long list of goods which include luxury items and those produced in Iran.

Commodities which Israel can sell to Iran in Category I include tyres, trucks, fertilizers, phosphates; in Category II: automobiles, cement, semi-finished plastics, irrigation equipment, electric equipment, oil burners, watches, pens, razor blades and artificial teeth; in Category III: olive oil, etheric oils, cosmetics, wood for panelling and insulation and nylon goods.

Iranian products which can be imported to Israel include in Category I: cotton oil seeds, rice, wheat, barley, wool timber, leather, rubber and petroleum; in Category II: coal, minerals, maize, potatoes and fish meal; in Category III: meat, fish, cheese, eggs, tea, molasses, and paints.

It is understood that Israel does not intend to import petroleum at the present time.

Iran's 1952-53 foreign currency budget for imports which Israel can now supply amounted to $59m., and were mainly supplied by Britain, the U.S., France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland.

In 1952, Iran's imports totalled $160.9m. and her exports $149.8m. The largest exporters were the U.S., $35.9m.; the Soviet Union, $23.9m.; and Germany, $23.6m.

The largest importers of Iran's products were Germany, $27.3m. the Soviet Union, $22m.; and the U.S., $15.9m.

Going to Germany To Sell Citrus

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM)). — "I'm going to Germany to try to sell citrus," said Mr. Moshe Levine, a representative of the Citrus Marketing Board in Europe who left for Germany by K.L.M. today after a short visit here.

Mr. Levine said that Germany today was by far the biggest buyer of citrus on the continent and that before the war she imported from Palestine a million and a half cases of oranges and grapefruit a year.

BARR AND EPHRATI BACK FROM GERMANY

LYDDA, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Michael Barr, Controller of Road Transport, returned here by Air France today from a brief mission to Germany for the Ministry of Communications to study the possibility of acquiring materials, out of Reparation monies.

Mr. Barr was accompanied by Mr. A. Ephrati, Acting Managing Director of the Israel Railways.

'Land of Bible' Stirs New York

Jerusalem Post Reporter

New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, one of the greatest in the world, is now the scene of an exceptional exhibition of Israel antiquities.

Thousands of Americans are availing themselves of the opportunity of a generation to view "From the Land of the Bible", a unique assembly of Museum pieces gathered from Israel and the world over.

Contributing collections include those of the Vatican, the British Museum, the YMCA and the Pontifical Institute of Jerusalem, the Museum in Nazareth and many famous European, American and Canadian institutions.

The exhibit, now in its second month, has been extended to mid-October, enabling many youngsters returning from vacation to view the collection.

Jointly sponsored by the American Fund for Israel Institutions, which under the guidance of its director, Mr. Itzhak Norman, invested an enormous amount of effort and money, and by the Association of Israel Museums, the display has enjoyed co-operation and participation of the Metropolitan Museum and of the Israel Government.

Dr. Walter Moses, who initiated the exhibition, found to his dismay three years ago that the Metropolitan Museum, serving the largest Jewish Community in history, had a pitifully meagre collection on Israel's heritage.

Today, almost the entire Museum is dedicated to Israel, nine halls being set aside for "From the Land of the Bible", and six to Israel painters. America's press has given extensive coverage to the show, both in articles and photos.

Approximately 80% of the objects displayed are from private and public Israel collections. They include the "Sacrifice of Isaac" and "Autumn" from the Beit Alfa mosaics, the well-known Colossus from Caeserea, and the "Canaanite Gods" and ivories from the Megiddo excavations. An estimated $100,000 has been spent by the various interested agencies and bodies to carry through the vast undertaking.

Dr. Moses, well-known Tel Aviv industrialist who came here 30 years ago, had a twinkle in his bright blue eyes as he related the reaction of one feminine visitor to the headless Colossus. "When," she demanded, "will you put the head back?"

But the fact that none of the exhibits from Israel was damaged is evidence of the great effort and care invested by the many cooperating groups and individuals.

The inhabitants of the mid-west Bible Belt were especially eager to view the exhibit, which received hundreds of requests from citizens of many cities, that their local museum be included on the exhibit's itinerary after the New York closing.

In this respect, noted Dr. Moses, the American public ranks ahead of Israel's. "Their interest in the Bible and in the geography of Palestine is very great. It is unfortunate that the homeland of this exhibit has no outstanding museum to do justice to a similar display."

Personnel, Not Plans Needed, Expert Says

TEL AVIV, Thursday.— Thirty-one pupils, some of them grey-haired graduates of the Labour and Industrial Efficiency Institute tonight received their certificates after a six-month, full time course for industrial technicians, at a ceremony held at the Histadrut School here.

Professor Semo Tilles, of the International Labour Office, who runs the course, said that Israel was underdeveloped, a fact which should serve as a challenge particularly in training experts.

What this country needed was not additional plans but persons to carry them out, he said. Improvement in industries could be effected when management had the vision to co-operate, he remarked.

Mr. M. Gertzberg, Director of the Institute, announced that a course for industrial engineers will begin shortly with the aid of the T.C.A.

Witness Can't Testify if Charge Stands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SARAFAND, Thursday. — After an hour's deliberation, the Military Court here ruled this afternoon that Yeshoshafat Givon, one of the defendants who pleaded guilty, could not testify unless the Attorney General used his powers to withdraw the charge against him.

The ruling followed the Attorney General's plea in which he argued that though Givon might be influenced in his testimony by the fact that he had not yet been sentenced, the Court could not doubt its accuracy. The defence claimed that the Court had already ruled that Givon would be sentenced with the others on an explicit request by the prosecution, and that it could not now change its mind. This argument was accepted.

Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General, said that as he had to choose between the two courses open to him, he wished to consider the matter and the hearing was adjourned till tomorrow. It is understood that the State is anxious to place Givon on the stand as he is the major witness who can implicate some of the defendants.

The 17-hour cross examination of Inspector Chagag, a police hand writing expert by Rav-Seren Oren, military defence attorney appointed by the Army, ended at noon.

WORKERS RESCUED AFTER ROOF COLLAPSES

BNEI BRAK, Thursday. — Six workers were buried under debris today when a roof they were laying for the Ponovita Yeshiva collapsed. Firemen rescued the men, who were taken to the Tel Hashomer Hospital. Inspectors of the Ministry of Labour are investigating.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., Aug. 1

CARMEL Open Air Tel. 2436
Sat., Sun., Mon.: CALL ME MISTER
Dan Dailey — Betty Grable
Tues., Wed., Thurs.: Shakespeare's Immortal A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

MORIAH Tel. 4279
THREE SECRETS
Eleanor Parker — Patricia Neal — Ruth Roman

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 6368
Evenings at 9 p.m. only: Second Week
LA RONDE
Mats. & First House (2.30 & 6.45)
CIRCUS
A feast in colour for young and old

ORION Tel. 4550
UNDER COVER
John Clements, Micheal Wilding

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings: MY FRIEND IRMA
Dean Martin — Jerry Lewis
Matinees: Fri. Sun. Mon.: UNDER TWO FLAGS
Tues., Wed. ROGUES OF SHERWOOD FOREST

AMPHI Tel. 4813
Israel Premiere
MOLLY
Gertrude Berg — Philip Loeb

ARMON Tel. 4848
Second Week
Daphne Du Maurier's REBECCA
Laurence Olivier—Joan Fontaine
George Sanders

ATZMON Tel. 4888
THE CANTOR'S SON
A Yiddish-Talking Picture with MOSHE OYSHER

EN DOR Tel. 9421
Sat., Sun., Mon.: RIO RITA
Abbott & Costello & Kathryn Grayson
Tues., Wed., Thurs.: WHISTLE STOP
George Raft — Ava Gardner

2424
is the phone number of your TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinema in HAIFA

Bundesrat to Pass Indemnity Bill Today

BONN, Thursday (INA). — The Bundesrat is expected to approve tomorrow the compromise bill on indemnification of victims of Nazism approved overwhelmingly by the Bundestag just before its dissolution last night.

The Upper House rejected the first draft of the bill a fortnight ago but the compromise was drafted by a committee of both Houses.

In the Lower House yesterday only the Communists and extreme right splinter groups voted against the bill.

Werner Naumann, State Secretary in Goebbel's Propaganda Ministry, who was freed from arrest by the West German Supreme Court yesterday, has been nominated by the extreme right Reichspartei as one of their top candidates for September's general elections.

Naumann was alleged to be leader of a group suspected of plotting to restore Nazi power in Germany arrested last January by the British authorities. The case was later handed to German jurisdiction. All the alleged plotters have now been released but investigations are to continue. *(INA, Reuter)*

Legion Releases Three Seized at Akaba

Three men, who were arrested by the Arab Legion near Akaba, were yesterday handed over to Israel authorities at the Mandelbaum Gate.

Lucien Tzimor, of Jerusalem, Maurice Shimon and Rouben Kayoun, both of Tiberias, had been held by the Jordanians since April 15. Moshe Kaufman, who was arrested with them, was released some time ago.

The three, Algerians, and Kaufman, who is French, claimed they sought work with the coral divers off Akaba, and later approached the British there for jobs. Police indicate that their real intentions may have been to return to France.

They are being held for investigation.

David's Aim Was Better

The aim of the playful Legionnaires, who on Wednesday night resumed their game of tossing stones from the Old City wall after a few weeks' cessation, has not improved.

Not one of the residents in the neighbourhood of the former Hotel Fast was hit, although Mrs. Mina Kleitz said she was forced to walk through a veritable barrage.

Israel has protested to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission. *(Itim)*

Eshkol Promises Aid For Capital's Industry

A delegation of the Jerusalem branch of the Israel Manufacturer's Association called on Finance Minister Levi Eshkol yesterday to discuss with him emergency measures which should be taken to increase the Capital's industry.

Mr. Eshkol promised the delegation that he would see to it that Jerusalem would get its share of Development Budget aid.

The manufacturer's delegation consisted of Messrs. N. Lifschitz, K. Tchorz, S. Cohen and P. Friedman.

A GENERAL meeting of all Tel Aviv-Jaffa grocers, members of the General Merchants Association, will be held at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, at Trades Hall, 16 Rehov Baalei Malachah, Tel Aviv.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

SPECIAL CONCERT
Tel Aviv, Z.O.A. House, open air auditorium.
Sunday, August 2, at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor: MILTON KATIMS
Soloist: ZARA NELSOVA (Cello)
Overture "Euryanthe" — *Weber*
Symphony No.8 — *Schubert*
Rococo Variations for Cello & Orchestra — *Tschaikowsky*
Three Dances from the Opera "The Bartered Bride" — *Smetana*
Overture "The Bat" — *Joh. Strauss*
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd. (11-1).
Special Bus Service from 8 p.m. in two routes a) Rehov Ben Yehuda-Nordau through Ben Yehuda Bugrashov and b) Dizengoff-Nordau through Arlosoroff, Gordon and Chen Cinema.

Only Summer Concert
JERUSALEM, Edison Hall
Wednesday, August 12 at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor: MILTON KATIMS
Soloist: ZARA NELSOVA (Cello)
"Semiramis" — *Rossini*
Concerto for Cello & Orchestra — *Dvorak*
Symphony No.35 ("Haffner") — *Mozart*
Divertissement — *Ibert*
Sale of tickets from today at Cahana's Office.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 2
PETAH TIKVA, Heichal Hall
Monday, Aug. 3, at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor: MILTON KATIMS
Soloist: ZARA NELSOVA (Cello)
Roman Carnaval — *Berlioz*
Notturno & Scherzo from "Midsummernight's Dream" — *Mendelssohn*
Concerto for Cello & Orchestra — *Saint-Saens*
"Night on the Bare Mountain" — *Mousorgsky*
"Nut-Cracker" Suite — *Tschaikowsky*

AN ACRE A HEAD

KUANTAN, Malaya, Thursday (AP). — General Sir Gerald Templer, C.-in-C. Malaya, today offered villagers in Isbor Valley, one of the country's richest rubber areas, one acre of land for every Communist guerrilla killed as a result of information the villagers supply.

He told them during a tour of the area:

"It is not an offence to hand food to a Communist when he sticks a gun into you. But it is an offence not to tell the police about it."

BUTLER-DULLES

(Continued from Page 1)

by the political conference. But that did not mean there must be a reversion to war. There might be a *modus vivendi* for a considerable time.

"We did not enter this contest with any desire to go to war... We certainly did not enter it on behalf of Mr. Syngman Rhee or to make him the ruler of a united Korea.

Mr. Butler told the Commons that the Government considered there was a very strong case for urging that the following countries should be present at the political conference on Korea:— the U.S., Britain, France, Russia, North and South Korea, Communist China, Australia, India, Turkey and perhaps others.

Mr. Butler said the question of Chinese representation in the U.N. could only be decided by that body, he added.

Our conception of the U.N. is that of a family of nations and not an anti-Communist alliance".

Yael Drivers in Court

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The management of the Yael taxi service of Tel Aviv was criticized for "sending war invalids, including a completely crippled man, to fight the law," by the District Attorney, Dr. M. Buchweiss in the Magistrate's Court here today. Six Yael drivers are charged with assaulting policemen, wounding a police officer, resisting arrest, damaging property and conspiracy.

The accused barricaded the Beersheba-Tel Aviv road last February in protest against a new line which was inaugurated by the Arie taxi service.

WORKERS TRAMPLE 'SCRIP' GOODS

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — "Our children are hungry for bread and you won't entice them with delicacies," cried 10 unemployed who pounced on hawkers of "Scrip" goods in the Hatikvah Quarter market place this morning.

According to police, the workers trampled on the goods and scattered them in all directions. They managed to escape before police intervened.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sat at 8 p.m. & 10 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY
Charles LAUGHTON — Boris KARLOFF
A STRANGE DOOR

ARMON DAVID, Tel. 20854
AIR-CONDITIONED
4th week
THE GREAT SWISS FILM
Palace Hotel
Invitation tickets for first performance only.

CHEN Air-Conditioned
Israel Premiere
David O. SELZNICK proudly presents
Gregory Peck • Ann Todd • Alida Valli • Louis Jourdan • Charles Laughton • Ethel Barrymore • Charles Coburn in Alfred HITCHCOCK'S super production
THE PARADINE CASE

EDEN
Don De Fore in SOUTHSIDE 1-1000

ESTHER Air-Conditioned
2nd week
Biggest musical hit of the year
Holiday in Paris
Two hours of amusements in Paris nightclubs.

MIGDALOR 4th week
Yvonne de Carlo—Peter Ustinov in the musical comedy HOTEL SAHARA

MOGRABI
Claudette COLBERT — McDonald Carey, Marilyn Monroe
LET'S MAKE IT LEGAL

OPHIR
Gerard PHILLIPE, Gina LOLOBRIGIDA in Christian Jaque's
FANFAN LA TULIPE
A Forum Film

ORION
Randolf Scott — Ruth Roman
COLT 45
Acting... Romance... Adventure...
A Warner Bros. technicolor.

SHDEROTH
Vivien Linden • Christopher Kent
in the picture of the year
BINGOALLA (Gipsy Fury)

TAMAR 5th week
Evenings only—Air conditioned
PAUL
with Loretta Young
Columbia Picture
Complimentary tickets: 1st perf. only
Non-stop daily: 10 a.m.-2.30 p.m.
VALENTINO

U.S. Communists Held for Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The FBI today announced the arrest of six Communist Party officials in Philadelphia and Weymouth, New Jersey. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, and FBI Chief Edgar Hoover said the officials were charged with conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

The FBI identified the men arrested last night as Joseph Kuzma, Trade Union Secretary for the Communist Party in Eastern Pennsylvania; Benjamin Weiss, 36, Treasurer of the Party in Eastern Pennsylvania; Walter Lowenfels, 56, Party candidate for State Representative in 1940; Thomas Nabried 51, Party organizer in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware; Sherman Labovitz, 29, former Party organizer, and David Dubensky, 46, former member of the National Committee of the Party.

A total of 87 Party officials and functionaries have now been arrested since July, 1948, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act.

Tapline Refuses Extra Royalties to Lebanon

BEIRUT, Thursday (Reuter)— The Trans Arabian Pipeline Company ("Tapline") has declined a request by the Lebanon to open negotiations to modify the pipeline royalty agreement signed in May last year.

The request was made by Prime Minister Sa'eb Salam to the President of the American-owned company, Mr. C. Swigard.

Mr. Swigard replied that his company was not in a position to accept any proposal to modify the agreement.

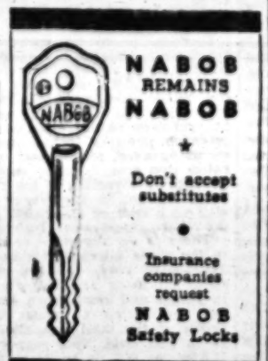
A similar answer is expected to be made by the Iraq Petroleum Company which also signed a similar agreement with the Lebanon in May last year.

The Lebanese Government at present receives about LL.3.5m. a year from Tapline and £730,000 from I.P.C.

Charged with Murder Of Father

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Ya'acov Merhavi was committed for trial to the District Court today on a charge of murdering his father.

He was alleged to have shot his father dead in the yard of his house in Petah Tikva on May 21. The prisoner said his father had persecuted him and called him a "bastard."



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We arrange one-day trips to see our work in Israel
HADASSAH CLUB for OVERSEAS VISITORS

Cables in Brief

ASSEMBLY. — Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Indian Prime Minister Nehru is being discussed as a candidate for the Presidency of the forthcoming General Assembly meeting.

BANG. — Sixteen persons were killed in an explosion at a privately owned factory manufacturing blasting and bomb fuses in Lorena State, Sao Paulo, Brazil, on Wednesday night.

TRADE. — According to a trade agreement signed in Cairo yesterday, Egypt will send Yugoslavia cotton, phosphorus and manganese in exchange for timber, building materials and machinery, Radio Cairo reports.

IRAN. — Premier Mohammed Mossadegh has proclaimed a national referendum on Monday on his request for the dissolution of the Majlis.

PAPAL DELEGATE NAMED

VATICAN CITY, Thursday (AP) —Pope Pius has named Monsignor Silvio Oddi as Apostolic Delegate to Jerusalem and Palestine. Monsignor Oddi was Charge d'Affaires at the Apostolic Internuncio in Belgrade until Yugoslavia broke off diplomatic relations with the Vatican last year.

'Scandals' Scandalize Haifa Women

HAIFA, Thursday. — The much-debated and allegedly scandalous public lavatory in Clochemerle, France, caused a "scandal" in Haifa last night.

The lavatory, which first made its appearance in the book, "The Scandals of Clochemerle," naturally enough caught the fancy of a French film producer who made a film out of it. This picture has been running in Haifa's May Cinema for two weeks without incident.

At last night's showing a group of four or five women, accompanied by a 12-year-old child, left the hall at intermission and went to the box office.

There three of them stood by while the fourth called to the cashier, Mr. T. Ilani, *Pugah!* Aren't you ashamed to show such a film?" The women demanded their money back.

Mr. Ilani refused and the women left. Mr. Ilani denied reports that they attacked him. The film ended its run tonight.

British Legion, Tel Aviv Branch

NOTICE NO. 1.

At the Inaugural Meeting on the 22nd inst. the following Executive Officers were unanimously elected:

Chairman: L. L. Arnold
Gen. Secretary: M. Bonneh, Adv.
Hon. Secretary: L. B. Pasher
Hon. Treasurer: H.L.A. Blueth

All those wishing to join The British Legion are requested to contact one of the above.

The address of our office will be published shortly.

(Advt.)

ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY
SEAMEN'S SECTION
Tonight July 31, at 9 in the garden of the Windsor Hotel, Haifa.
SEAMEN'S REUNION
with the participation of the Minister of Labour: GOLDA MYERSON.
Artistic programme by members of "HABIMAH"
Transport after the party assured.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Starting Sat. August 1

ARNON CINEMA
The sparkling and spectacular musical comedy
THE WEST POINT STORY
with: James CAGNEY—Virginia MAYO — Doris DAY — Gordon MACRAE — Gene NELSON
French Subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3819
You are cordially invited to enjoy a masterpiece of brilliant entertainment of M. G. M.'s
THE GREAT CARUSO
with: Mario LANZA — Ann BLYTH — Dorothy KIRSTEN — Jarmila NOVOTNA
also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.

EDISON Tel. 4036
Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 Weekdays at 7 & 9 p.m.
The great Actress Margaret Lockwood in a great and unforgettable love story:
MADNESS of the HEART
Today (Fri.) at 3.30 p.m.
FRENCHIE — Shelly Winters

ORION Tel. 3914
Israel Premiere!
An epic of love and devotion!
Hugo Del CARRIL — Emma GRAMATICA
MOTHER
English Subtitles, twice nightly at 7 & 9 p.m. Matinees at 3.15
JUNGLE QUEEN

TEL-OR TEL. 3570
JAMES MASON ... PAMELA BRITON
In a modern drama of suspense and love
THE UPTURNED GLASS
Today at 3.30 p.m.: THE GREAT GATSBY

ORGIL Tel. 61496
Air-Conditioned
after a great success a Fourth Week
Cry, The Beloved Country
Hebrew-French Subtitles
also Today (Fri.) at 3.30

ORNA Tel. 4733
Bud ABBOT — Lou COSTELLO
Comin' Round The Mountain
with: Dorothy DAY

STUDIO Tel. 4036
Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 only Weekd. at 3.30 & 7 & 9 p.m.
Warner Bros. immortal picture
The Life of Emile Zola
with: Paul MUNI
Today at 3.30: LA DOLCE U

ZION HALL
John GARFIELD — Patricia NEAL
Tremendous thrills and excitement in Warners' action drama
The Breaking Point
Based on a story by Ernest Hemingway
Hebrew and French subtitles (today at 6.30) p.m.
SAILOR BEWARE

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, July 31, 1953
Av 10, 5713 — Eve'l Ka'adu 20, 5713

THE first steps in the armistice in Korea are assuring. Fighting has stopped, and bulldozers have rumbled up to level away

KOREA PEACE: FIRST STEPS

the remnants of war in the demilitarized zone which the opposing armies evacuated yesterday. Prisoners of war on both sides are being moved up for operation "Big Switch," and in Seoul posters urging "On to the Yalu" have been replaced by less militant signs calling on the population to clean up the streets of the South Korean Capital.

The world's fervent desire for peace has been reflected these four days in concurring statements from both East and West, almost without dissonance, expressing hope that now an agreement has been reached in halting the "hot war" in Korea, others may be found to thaw "cold war" tensions elsewhere. The spirit of optimism has even risen a little out of sober perspective to anticipate that the political conference, which is to open within somewhat less than three months, will settle not only the Korean problem but a host of other issues: Indo-China, Formosa, Malaya, the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations — in general, will bring an overall Far Eastern settlement.

However essential such a settlement, it may be well to remember that the Far East was in turmoil long before the outbreak of fighting in Korea, and that only the question of Formosa assumed added significance directly as a result of it. Fighting in Malaya antedated that on the hapless peninsula to the north by several years, and Indo-China was in flames even before Mao Tse-tung's Communist armies posed a serious threat to Chiang Kai-shek's sway on the mainland. The U.N. had been scratching its collective head over the issue of Chinese representation for nearly two years when it branded the Peking Government an aggressor.

Only four days have passed since the very holding of the political conference on Korea has become a reality, but it is already apparent that there are differences to be overcome not only with regard to the agenda, but also as to its composition — and this not only between the U.N. and the Communists but among the United Nations themselves.

These differences must be ironed out at the August 17 session of the General Assembly, the parliament of the organization in which peoples of the world have vested their hopes for peace not through strength, but by negotiation. The announced purpose of the Assembly is to prepare the political conference in Korea, and it is extremely doubtful whether the U.N. will have either the time or inclination to do more; for a broader settlement in the Far East would appear to be dependent on the successful outcome of the peace parleys. The Assembly will have its hands full as it is, for it is expected to witness a bid by the 11-nation Asian bloc for greater heed to its voice. Two of the most important Far Eastern members of this bloc, India and Indonesia, have left no doubt as to their views on the admission of People's China, and only this week the Indonesian Minister of Information declared that Peking's admission to the U.N. "will be the best guarantee for the Western countries against fears of any 'aggressive moves' from China toward the South-East Asian states." On the other side of the scales are the adamant and weighty objections of the U.S., reiterated by Mr. Dulles only three days ago.

These are but some of the squalls that threaten smooth sailing toward the political conference, but the fact that they are felt should only help the United Nations pilot the parleys to a safe and successful start. Whatever the difficulties, they are to be met and, it is hoped, overcome by negotiations, however heated or merely tedious. And as each is defeated, so will broaden the four-kilometre buffer zone along the former battle line in Korea.

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The Working Week — *By S. Eliahu*

Budget Reflects New Policy

THIS week the Ministry of Finance for the first time presented to the Knesset a detailed and itemized Development Budget instead of the brief four-page document of previous years. The 21-page booklet not only makes interesting reading, but also gives a fairly clear over-all picture of the Government's development policy.

Income exceeds expenditure by IL.53m., as this sum has been earmarked for projects included in last year's Development Budget but not so far implemented. Of the total income of IL.175m., IL.80m. (some 46%) will come from the American Grant-in-Aid fund and from the Independence Loan. IL.54.5m. is expected from German Reparations and IL.40m. from local sources, including the Property Tax and the Income Tax Advance.

The proposed manner of spending the IL.145m. shows some interesting changes. Agriculture's share has again increased, now amounting to "L.47m. (IL.36m. was last year's share) while the allocation for housing has dropped from IL.17.9m. last year, to IL.13.4m. But the sum destined for public buildings, IL.9.95m., shows an increase of 80% over last year.

Another basic trend is manifest: more money is to be spent on short-term investments, i.e. upon items that will increase the country's production in the near future at the expense of long term projects, which require years of investment before they bear fruit. On the other hand IL.8m. has been set aside for projects to stimulate employment, which would have been unnecessary but for present unemployment. (According to Ministry of Labour figures an average of 18,000 people were employed daily on public works in the period from April to June; nevertheless 18,000 persons still remained jobless, so that without relief works the unemployment figures would have been some 35-36,000.) Large sums have also been included to increase the working capital of the Development Budget's various branches.

In detail, the Jewish Agency is to receive IL.6.6m. to establish some 4,500 new farming units and an additional IL.7.75m. is to be spent by the Government direct on housing in new agricultural settlements, mainly for recent immigrants.

The national irrigation network is to receive IL.13.5m., including IL.6.5m. to divert part of the waters of the Yarkon to the Negev. Regional schemes will benefit to the tune of IL.4.2m. and 45,000 additional dunams are to be irrigated.

About IL.350,000 has been set aside for the development of Eilat, including IL.60,000 for the port, IL.50,000 for the airport, IL.80,000 for public buildings and IL.40,000 for housing.

IL.7.6m. is to be spent on developing mining, including IL.1.9m. on related research. (Of the IL.6.4m set aside for the mines last year, IL.3.5m. earmarked for research have not yet been spent). This year's research projects include work on manganese, phosphorus, nitrates, iron ores, bitumen stones, peat, the prospecting of the vast Wadi Raman in the Negev as well as a sum of IL.400,000 for the Petro-geophysical Institute.

There is an important change in the sums allocated for housing. Last year, IL.13.3m. was spent on loans and investment in urban and semi-urban housing, amounting to about two thirds of the total sum allocated in this field. This year only IL.8.8m. or 50% is to go to this type of housing. But loans for popular housing schemes have been increased from IL.2m. to IL.4.3m. A new item in this sphere: IL.400,000 to house foreign experts.

Another new item this year is IL.2m. for defence projects, included in the building budget in addition to the IL.2.7m. for defence constructions as part of the industrial development budget. Of IL.2.8m. for the development of Jerusalem IL.2.1m. will be spent to erect Government buildings.

A drop from IL.1.15m. to IL.250,000 in the tourist trade budget marks another change in Government policy.

The Ministry of Finance has attached an expenditure analysis to the draft Budget. It seems that IL.92.6m. (64% of allocations) is to be spent in the form of loans and IL.54.4m. as direct Government investments. The total IL.145m. will provide 9.194 million working days including two million working days in agriculture, 1.83 million working days for the unemployed and 1.735 million days in housing projects.



"He says if Mr. Dulles had been in Jerusalem since 1948 he would have noticed a considerable decline in tension."

Coalition Strains

Financial matters in general are believed to lie at the core of the somewhat strained relations between the Coalition partners. The first manifestation came from the religious bloc when both Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi abstained from voting on the Women's National Service Bill. If these Coalition members are permitted to act in this uncooperative manner, the General Zionists argue, there is nothing to prevent them (the General Zionists) from taking the same attitude when, say, an economic measure comes before the Knesset.

This argument points to the heart of the matter. In the negotiations preceding the establishment of the Coalition, the General Zionists demanded the partial abolition of foreign currency controls. Mapai objected believing such a step to be premature. It was agreed, as a compromise, that a committee of experts should study the matter and make recommendations. When the commission handed in its report a few weeks ago, a majority of six was found to be in favour of keeping controls, while a minority of three recommended partial abolition. From the Cabinet the report was handed on the Economic Ministers' Committee for discussion. It has been added to the Committee's already long agenda and has since moved up only two steps from item 12 to item 10.

The General Zionists, influenced by various interested groups, have pressed for a favourable decision. As a counter-move they asked for an over-all five per cent cut in the regular Budget while Mapai wanted to increase allocations to the Education, Health and Social Welfare Ministries. Mapai for its part asked for a revision of the proposed amendment to the Income Tax Law to raise the tax exemption of the self-employed from IL.325 to IL.620 a year.

All in all, Prime Minister Ben Gurion's absence from the political scene while he is taking his summer holiday is making itself felt. His powers of persuasion and adroitness in political inter-play might have prevented the slackening of discipline and lowering of the standards of 'collective responsibility' to which all coalition members are committed.

De Ridder Leaves

After three years of service here, General de Ridder, former chairman of the Israel Jordan M.A.C. is preparing to leave for Kashmir where he is to be Acting Chief of the U.N. Truce Observers between India and Pakistan. Educated in the strictly unpolitical spirit of the Belgian Army, de Ridder found it hard to adjust himself to the political realities of the Middle East and the subtle diplomacy required to deal with the prevailing situation. His relations with the Israel delegation to the M.A.C. have been strained during the past year, as his literal interpretation of the Armistice Agreement caused him to consider acts of violence by armed civilian marauders from across the border as falling outside his jurisdiction. As a result, many murders committed by infiltrators have been passed over in silence.

General de Ridder has not in fact been in the chair of the Israel Jordan M.A.C. since the arrival of the new U.N.T.S.O. Chief of Staff, General Vagn Bennike, who is presiding over the meetings himself. *De jure*, General Bennike is at present Chairman of all four Mixed Armistice Commissions. According to the Armistice Agreement, the Chief of Staff may appoint senior U.N. observers acceptable to both sides to head the M.A.C.s But until he makes these appointments, the General commonly presides over the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. while the other three commissions, which are far less active, elect a chairman for each session *ad hoc*, until permanent appointments are made.

S. Rhodesia: Reaction and Progress

A New State in Africa

IN the new federation of Central Africa the European-dominated self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia will play a leading part. It will have 17 representatives in the Federal Parliament against 11 from Northern Rhodesia and seven from Nyasaland. Africans in all three territories oppose federation because they associate Southern Rhodesia with its policies of racial discrimination. Will their fears be justified as were the fears of Africans when Britain gave self-government to South Africa in 1911? Is Southern Rhodesia looking forward towards racial partnership or backward toward Malan?

Certainly Southern Rhodesia has already all the *apartheid* which Dr. Malan, the Nationalist Prime Minister, is seeking in the Union of South Africa. Over half the country (and mostly the best half) is reserved for European occupation. No African may own his own house in the towns which he still can do in South Africa; the system of passes for Africans is as complete and vexatious as in the Union; there is compulsory slaughter of cattle; no African may join a white trade-union, or work as a bricklayer in the towns except as a contractor. African trade-unions, with one exception, are unrecognized. It is an offence for an African to carry arms, or to drink wine or European beer.

Segregation Laws

Ordinary inter-racial social contact is rarer even than in the Union; and it bristles with difficulties. At dinner with an African friend and his guests recently I discovered that we had all broken the pass laws: — I and the other guests (who were Coloured, i.e. of mixed blood), by entering the area without a permit, and my host by fetching me from my hotel in his car. There are no hotels, restaurants or club premises where Africans and Whites may meet except the temporary pavilion at the Bulawayo Exhibition. In Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, the Cathedral, alone of all Anglican cathedrals I have visited in the whole of Africa, is normally empty of non-European worshippers. Inter-communal sports are prohibited by the terms of affiliation to South African clubs.

There are separate buses, separate coaches on trains, separate waiting rooms and separate post offices — in short a Malanist heaven.

And yet it is the proud boast of Southern Rhodesia that not a single African life has been lost in the maintenance of order since 1897, when the Matabele and Mashona rose in rebellion, killing 250 settlers. The background of conquest (for gold, incidentally) is perhaps one reason for the relative peacefulness. Another, perhaps, is that the earlier generation of White Rhodesians seems to have had none of that rancour toward the African which characterizes too many younger Rhodesians today; a third reason, that the educated African leadership in Southern Rhodesia has only appeared on the scene in the past decade. The African in the streets of Salisbury is a cheerful-looking individual with none of the assertive truculence to be met with on the pavements of South African cities such as Johanesburg or East London. The Rhodesian has found a place in his society for the unskilled proletariat and the skilled worker; can he accept the middle-class African who has to be treated as an equal?

'Chums' Attitude

The biggest obstacle is the "Chums." "Chums" are new settlers, partly from the Union but largely from the British Isles, who seem unable to recover from the first shock of finding that most Africans are not as mechanically educated, as hard-working or as reliable workers as themselves. The consequent increasing denigration of the "munt" (slang for native African) has become a habit, almost a complex, and as may be imagined, White Rhodesian women-folk discussing the servant problem are even worse. It is interesting that both in Kenya and Nyasaland White Rhodesian settlers have won themselves a bad name for causing labour trouble. Political exploitation of this attitude is being attempted by the Malanist Afrikaners of Southern Rhodesia, who have formed (under nominal English-speaking leadership) a "Confederate Party" whose expressed aim is to protect the European.

And yet Southern Rhodesia's political system is unique. There is a common electoral roll without racial discrimination but with an income qualification of £240 a year. Together with a stipulation that the income shall not be derived from land held in community (as in fact most Africans hold it), this ensures that the number of Africans entitled to vote is about 400 out of a population of nearly two million. There are about 600 Indians and 600 Coloureds also on the roll. European voters number 47,000.

Observers have noticed that whereas at election times avowed racialists like Alderman Olley get all the applause, they fail to obtain the votes. They notice moreover that Prime Minister Sir Godfrey Huggins has recently been able to throw his Federal Party open to membership by Africans, and that a leader of the Rhodesian African National Congress, Joseph Savanhu, has declared his intention of joining it. He hopes to become one of the African M.P.'s in the federal parliament who, as far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, are to be elected by the mainly European common roll. Even the Left-Wing African leader, Joshua Nkomo, was present recently at a public meeting which pledged itself to try to increase the number of African voters. It seems that the political system makes the African turn away from straight political endeavour and concentrate on the economic and social progress which will enable him to qualify for the vote.

This progress has been considerable in the past five years and is now nibbling at the edges of the colour bar. Africans are machine-minders in Rhodesian factories whose products are beginning to undercut those of South Africa. Wages are steadily increasing, helped upward by the labour shortage. African farmers, though hampered by differential legislation, are allowed private ownership of a limited amount of land. Southern Rhodesian African farming has the highest standards in Africa. A successful railway strike took place in 1948, and the Railway Workers' Union achieved recognition; other unions are not the less strong for being unrecognized. They are officially consulted now, and it is considered that recognition will come soon. The new Salisbury University is to open its gates to all irrespective of colour.

At the recent reception in Salisbury for Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, eight Africans and their wives were invited among the other guests—such a tremendous step forward that the Press was asked to refrain from commenting beforehand for fear of making the reception a political issue. The Rhodesian Journalists Guild is expected to admit Africans as members. An inter-racial Association has been formed with aims and membership similar to those of the Liberal Party in South Africa.

Furtive Moves

These developments are pushed forward by liberal-minded Europeans with furtiveness and an air of intrigue. Injustices done to Africans are hushed up equally with the advances made, so delicately are the opposing forces balanced, while the Press blandly discusses new roads and water supplies. It may be that Southern Rhodesia, having gone most of the way towards Dr. Malan's idea of *apartheid*, is now quietly retracing its steps; but the truth is, that as yet no one knows for sure which way it is going. But whatever path it follows is bound to determine for good or ill the future pattern of the new Central African Federation.

The last of three articles on the Federation of Central Africa. The others appeared on July 22 and 29.

Kibbutz Art and Architecture

Kibbutz Mizra in the central Emek dedicated its new dining hall last week, and to celebrate the occasion the local dramatic group put on three performances of Marc Connelly's "Green Pastures" in the amphitheatre across the road to which members of all the settlements in the vicinity were invited. The audience seemed to enjoy it, only it wasn't "Green Pastures." In fact, they ignored the exquisite line from the 23rd Psalm altogether and called their production **Hatanach b'enei Hakushim** (The Bible through Negro Eyes). If this sober title smacks somewhat of a sociological treatise, it is also symbolic of the difference between the original and the version that was put on at the Emek.

When a troupe of Negroes plays this warm-hearted fable of De Lawd's ways with his angels and man there shines through it a genuine, if primitive religiosity. The mood that pervades the whole piece is one of gentleness, and with all its humour it is never lacking in reverence. But when a group of Israelis try their hand at this sort of thing, they can only present their own interpretation of Negroes interpreting the Bible, and the result is a parody. This is particularly distressing in scenes of profoundly religious content, such as the one of Moses at the Burning Bush. On the other hand, the scene at Pharaoh's Court and Noah's readying of the ark to the derision of his neighbours show unusual directorial skill and fine acting and dancing. Omeg Stock as De Lawd handles his role competently throughout; it isn't his fault that the word "Elohim" disturbs even non-Orthodox ears. The kibbutz children as the little Negroes in the opening classroom scene were all charming. The translation was done by Shammai Gelander, a kibbutz member studying at the Hebrew University; Chanoch Paz was the director. A choir of Miraites provided the background music with a medley of Negro spirituals, pleasingly rendered in Hebrew. Altogether, one-fourth of the members of this talent-rich settlement had a part in the show.

One wonders why the Mizra dramatic group chose this play, with all the handicaps it presents, in the first place, and one can only surmise that it had something to do with Hashomer Hatzair's sympathies for the Negro and his culture. (If this is so, then there is a curious paradox in the fact that when "Green Pastures" was revived on Broadway last year, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People protested vigorously against what it considered the play's patronizing attitude toward the Negro. Only the dignified performance by the all-Negro cast saved the production from trouble.)

Super Dining

The new Mizra dining hall deserves of unqualified admiration. Many of the audience trekked up the hill to look it over after the performance, and it left them rather speechless. It is a white, low-slung building in the form of a horseshoe, the closed end being the kitchen and the two sides identical dining halls. The space in the centre is a patio, or open air restaurant, with a sliding roof against the sun and the rain. The walls of the dining halls on each side of this centre court are all glass and also slide to the side, so that the entire structure can be turned into one large, airy auditorium.

To match the functional beauty of this design, the dining rooms themselves are tastefully furnished with widely spaced formica-top tables seating four each; while the lighting, some of it indirect, is provided by projector-type lamps. The total effect is reminiscent of Longchamps Restaurant in New York. The gleaming equipment in the enormous kitchen also is of the latest; it includes such old kibbutz stand-bys as an automatic dishwasher and heated serving wagons which keep the food warm while it is rolled through the hall.

Each of the two wings accommodates 160 diners; at mealtime they fill up first one, then the other. The theory behind the double structure is that large dining halls are outmoded—the food tastes better in a more intimate atmosphere. The building was four years in the making.

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Readers' Letters

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Editor, The Jerusalem Post

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Yours etc.

A.T.

Jerusalem, July 19.

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Growth of the World Jewish Congress

Third Plenary Assembly Opens Next Week in Geneva

By JOSEPH FRAENKEL

"A people that dares not collectively and openly face its own problems need no longer to be reckoned with."

(Stephen S. Wise, 1932)

Many years before the foundation of the World Jewish Congress, the political tasks of such an organization used to be discussed at Jewish gatherings, Conferences and Zionist Congresses. Those interested had in view a democratically elected representative body, founded upon regional and political groups, authorized to speak in the name of Jewry in the Diaspora, on all questions affecting Jews, particularly at international gatherings. It should also strive to unite Jews of all countries in order to protect their rights and liberties and to fight anti-Semitism. Furthermore, it was suggested that this organization should champion Jewish economic, social and cultural interests. In order to create a representative organization of this kind, it was necessary for elected delegates to meet and agree upon a programme of action and to review all outstanding problems and work out a common solution for them.

The leaders of American Jewry were the first to be in favour of a Jewish world organization. They created the "American Jewish Congress" in 1916 and soon afterwards similar movements grew in other countries. After the first World War, delegates of the A.J.C. and Jewish representatives of European countries, came to the Paris Peace Conference and founded the "Comité des Délègations Juives" which carried out important work for Jewry at the League of Nations.

Congress Decision

The first resolution to establish a "World Jewish Congress" for the purpose of co-ordinating Jewish forces in the fight for Jewish rights in the Diaspora was taken at Karlsbad, at the 12th Zionist Congress (1921). This was welcomed not only by the "Comité des Délègations Juives" and the Va'ad Leumi of Palestine, but also by a great number of Jewish democratic associations.

During the meetings and conferences which followed and went on for over 15 years, it became clear that the Zionist Organization could not undertake this task. The Z.O. had one definite purpose: work for *Eretz Israel*. Within the Z.O. there were groups against and in favour of the *Galut* politics, and opponents of *Galut* politics. But they were all agreed that an independent and legitimate representative body of Jews outside Israel should be created. In August 1932 a "World Jewish Conference" took place in Geneva to consider the convocation and foundation of a World Jewish Congress. At the 19th Zionist Congress (Lucerne, 1935) a solemn resolution recommended the creation of a W.J.C. After many preparations, some 250 delegates from 35 countries gathered in Geneva in August, 1936, to found the World Jewish Congress.

For 17 years the WJC, composed both of Zionists and non-Zionists, democratic organizations and Jewish communities, has been working wherever the political rights of Jews need protection in the Diaspora and where their economic existence and cultural activities are threatened.

Plenary Functions

The highest legislative body of the the WJC is the Plenary Assembly. The first Plenary Assembly took place in Geneva in August, 1936, the second at Montreux in June-July, 1948 and the third will begin next week on August 4. The Plenary Assembly decides upon policy, passes resolutions, (binding for all its members,) proposes a budget and elects an Executive.

During the years when no Plenary Assembly takes place, the "General Council" meets instead. It is composed of members elected *ad personam*, members of the Executive, and representatives of the various countries, in accordance with an electoral key based on the number of Jews in each country. The Plenary Assembly and the General Council are legislative bodies, whereas the task of the Executive is to implement policy. The WJC is headed by a President. After the death of Stephen S. Wise, and in accordance with the Constitution, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Executive, also became Acting President of the Congress.

Before World War II, the seat of the Executive was in Paris, but was later moved to New York. The Executive elected at Montreux has offices in New York, London and Jerusalem. Each office has the right to take action in certain matters, in accordance with the resolutions of the Plenary Assembly or the General Council, but on important questions it is necessary for all members of the Executive to signify their agreement. Regular consultations are carried on by correspondence and, in urgent cases, the members meet and agree upon the steps to be taken.

Local Action

The WJC has affiliates in 65 countries but its composition differs in various states. Countries where the total Jewish population is represented in communities are members of the WJC, as such. Further, there are countries where instead of an all-embracing communal organization, there are bodies affiliated to the WJC entitled to speak on behalf of a large majority of Jews, by virtue of their strong following. In some countries neither the communities nor any other organizations are affiliated with Congress, but a number of organizations are united in a central body which forms part of the WJC.

Each of the affiliated communities or bodies is completely autonomous and the WJC does not interfere in their local political problems. Whenever the WJC wants to act on behalf of Jews in a particular country, it must first obtain the agreement of that country's affiliated community or organization. Only if the Jews in a country have been deprived of their rights, as for instance, in the case of Jews in Arab States, may the WJC proceed to take steps on their behalf without consulting them.

The WJC is primarily a political organization but also provides social services and cultural help. In March, 1947, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations admitted the WJC as a "Non-Governmental organization with consultative status." This enabled the WJC to take an active part in the various commissions, concerned with economic, social, cultural, educational and other questions. Other Jewish organizations have also been admitted, but the WJC believes that the splitting up of Jewish representation does more harm than good and, though these organizations often consult with each other, the WJC is striving to create within its own framework a united representation of Jewry in the Diaspora.

The WJC takes part in the work of UNESCO, as well as in International Conferences, and wherever necessary, helps to safeguard and protect the rights and liberties of Jewry in the Diaspora.

The Palace of 'Promise'

By J. M. BARNETT

NEXT month the World Jewish Congress returns to the Palais du Conseil General in Geneva, scene of its first international conference, to hold its Third Plenary Assembly. The original home of the League of Nations, which once promised a fine future for the world, will again be the sounding-board for a call to world Jewry. Representatives of Jewish communities will gather where before them the statesmen of the world argued the great mid-war years.

It will not be the first time that international issues will be espoused in this impressive assembly hall. Throughout the 1930's the League of Nations met there in session. It was the scene, in 1949, of the diplomatic conference, convoked to elaborate the new Geneva Conventions concerning the rights and duties of states in wartime and the terms of reference of the International Red Cross. Those who were there in 1936 will find it a modernised assembly hall, well equipped and more suitable for international conferences.



The Palais des Nations at Geneva, once the home of the League of Nations.

Dramatic Occasions

Many who will be present at the World Jewish Congress Third Plenary Assembly from August 4—11, or read about its proceedings, may well recall the dramatic occasion of the Emperor of Ethiopia's plea to the League of Nations. In his despatch of June 30, 1936, the "Times" correspondent recalls the scene at the Palais du Conseil General: "The Emperor advanced from his seat to the Tribune while the official interpreter was still explaining the arrangement made for the translation of His Majesty's speech from Amharic into French and English. But as soon as he uttered his first words—which were in French—whistling and cat-calls were heard from the press and public galleries and these were immediately answered by a round of cheers. The uproar became tumultous in the portion of the Press Gallery allotted to Italian journalists and these were finally removed in a body amid general cheers. The Emperor, who sat quite unmoved, then resumed his speech in Amharic." The "Times" correspondent sums up the hopeless situation in the "Palace of Promise" of 1936: "There were general cheers but nothing like an ovation as the Emperor walked slowly back to his place in the body of the hall."

"My Last Deed"

More dramatic and deeply moving was the fate of Stephan Lux a month later, on July 3, 1936. It may have been unintentional but it was while the speech of the Spanish Foreign Minister was being translated into English, that this brave man made his demonstration against totalitarianism. Standing on the tribune, Stephan Lux drew a revolver and, calling out: "This is my last deed," shot himself near the heart. He had found a place in the assembly hall as a free-lance photographer, serving the "Prager Press." A resident of Malacky (Czechoslovakia) he had taken asylum in Czechoslovakia after fleeing from the Nazis, when dismissed from the editorship of a Berlin paper. The then President of the Assembly declared later that the incident had "nothing to do" with the conference of the League of Nations. Perhaps if he had had the prescience then to realise the future tragedy of Europe, he would have interpreted the event differently and supported Stephan Lux's tragic plea to the world for sympathy and support of the Jewish people in its fight against Nazi Germany. The world failed to heed either the warning or messages he had sent to the General Secretary of the League of Nations, King Edward VIII and Anthony Eden.

This year the World Jewish Congress meets again in the Palais du Conseil General to demonstrate to the world the solidarity of the Jewish people, to re-state its support of Israel and to stress the rights of Jews to liberty, equality and justice wherever they may be.

U.K. Businessmen Trade with China



A trade contract is signed in Peking by Lu Hsu-chang (right), on behalf of the China National Import and Export Corporation, and by a member of the British businessmen's group, H. H. Spencer (left). Hsinhua Photo

By ROBERT FRANKLIN

HONG KONG. — There is little cause to believe that the £30m. trade agreement recently concluded between an unofficial British trade delegation and the Chinese Government in Peking presages greatly improved trade between these countries, even if — as is by no means certain—the Korean truce brings some relaxation of trade controls now applied against China.

On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in signing this agreement the Chinese Government was more interested in strengthening British opinion in favour of relaxation of controls than it was in the £30m. worth of goods and materials it may eventually receive.

China, from all reports, was not able to meet the terms of the Sino-British trade pact, involving only £10m. on each side, signed at the Moscow economic conference in April, 1952. And this is certainly true of the Sino-Japanese agreement of June, 1952, the expiration date of which now has been extended for a second time.

There is no doubt that China wants to trade with the West; there have been indications in several Peking speeches in recent weeks that Russia and the East European satellites are not able to supply China's capital equipment needs. But there are several factors, sometimes overlooked, that suggest Britain will not necessarily profit greatly because of this desire, even supposing restrictions are greatly eased.

In the first place, China is not in the market to any extent for consumer goods; and those she needs she will almost certainly buy from her neighbour, Japan, where China's greatest trade aspirations lie. From Britain, China wants capital goods. But so do many other countries, and presumably those in the non-Communist bloc will have the preference. And in any case how is China, with only slight foreign exchange resources, to pay for such goods? Presumably there is a limit to the quantity of vegetable oil, tea, dried eggs and the like that Britain can absorb.

(*OFNS*)

MEN IN PAIN

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

SEOUL, — The hospital has a noble gate which is crowned with tiles. Itself, it is merely untidy; it is a red-brick building which might be an old-fashioned London school. On three sides of it are the usual slums where the small houses and walled yards are fitted together as geometrically as the cells in a hive. There is a darkly glistering ditch in front and over it a view of the great curving roofs of an empty palace.

In daytime there are always a few young men standing round the gate. They look strong and clean. They wear white shirts and their hair shines like the water in the ditch. The place is the main hospital for the South Korean Army, and it stands in the middle of Seoul.

The commandant is Colonel Kim Dong-ik. He is small, sturdy, like a sea captain. His hair is cropped and grey. He has a bristling moustache. His eyes are mild. Before all this started he was Professor of Medicine at the Seoul National University, and this building used to be the University Hospital.

His office is large and bare. From this room Colonel Kim is in charge of 47 doctors, 4,000 patients and five annexes to the main hospital. Almost all the patients are battle casualties, and they come to Seoul in hospital trains and occasionally in helicopters. No foreigner works here. It is wholly Korean. They are a little short of some drugs and very short of money. Patients do not get meat more than once a week. Indeed, their diet is not even as good as they got in the front line.

There is an ugliness about this hospital that would be familiar to anyone who saw Europe after the war. It looks as if it has been looted. Only the most essential repairs have been done. Corridors that should be light are dark. Stone floors are broken. Furniture is makeshift. The place smells of cheap food cooking, of inefficient drains and of poverty. Yet within its physical limitations it is superb. It is a fair example of what this people can do — apart from fighting.

When the commandant left his room there formed up one of those small and stately processions without which no senior physician anywhere ever seems able to visit a ward. Down the length of a corridor to a small room filled with eight cots, each canopied with a furied mosquito net. There was a Korean soldier in each of them, and each of them was a colonel wounded in action. One lay on his back watching the ceiling, remote in his private pain. The others sat up politely. They were clothed in white and looked no older and no different from the young men round the gate.

The colonels were polite and reticent. The man in pain murmured something to the colonel, who touched him gently and gave an order, and the procession wheeled into the next room. It was the only unfilled room I saw. In a double row of camp beds there were only three men. There was a glimpse of bandages and discoloured limbs. And the procession, without stopping, turned and hurried from the room. The commandant seemed embarrassed. When pressed, one of the entourage said they were napalm cases, "friendly napalm".

In the other rooms you had to go sideways to get between the narrow canvas-and-wood Army cots. There were men in all of them. None of them were reading. There were no radios, no little cakes of chocolate or letters at the head of the bed. There were no murmurs of pain, only the rows of quiet or sleeping or unconscious men and absolutely nothing else.

There was a huge room crammed with cots. There was a youth who had lost both hands and another who was worse. There was an unconscious man who had been wounded fighting as a member of the United States Seventh Division. Koreans who fight as members of American and British units, wear the same uniform and badges and share the same dangers, are sent away for separate treatment once they are wounded. It seemed disgraceful at the time. Here and there a family sat on the floor, not talking much among themselves.

There were ambulances arriving under a covered entrance, like cars for the opera. In an operating theatre there was a man lying on his side while his back was swabbed. The commandant said "Mortars." It was not disgusting, only terrible. His back was pierced here and there with the formal, elliptical wounds that painters once put into the side and hands of Christ to move Christians.

There was a youth who had lost his foot. He refused a cigarette. His father and mother, he said, were too old for effective work. They lived in the south with his eldest brother, who worked a small farm. The man without a foot had been in the Army two years and had not been home. He had finished high school. He hoped to go to a university. His ambition was to join a commercial import-export firm. He had a little silver cross round his neck, but he said he was not a Christian.

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JULY 25, 1953



By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has frequently been criticised both by his political opponents and by his well- wishers for not exercising more decisively the authority of his office. At the end of his first six months as President, and with Congress determined to adjourn at the end of July, it looks as if he has learnt his political lesson, that it is impossible to be all things to everybody and that it is necessary to wield the big stick with Congress to get acceptance and passage of even a modest proportion of his policies. Recently, the President has begun to assert himself. Two weeks ago he publicly expressed his disapproval of the attacks on the Protestant clergy made by Mr. J.B. Mathews, the chief executive of Senator Joseph McCarthy's Investigating Sub-Committee, who thereupon resigned. Last week he began to assert himself with Congress. On two issues he was successful and on two unsuccessful.

One of his successes was with the protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty, which would permit American troops abroad to be tried for civil offences in the ordinary civil courts of the countries in which they are stationed, rather than in American military courts. When the Bill ran into heavy Republican fire in the Senate, the acting majority leader, Senator William F. Knowland, read out a letter from the President urging its passage, and it thereupon sailed through by 71 votes to 15. The other success was with the Excess Profits Tax, which was held up for months in the House of Representatives and, when eventually passed there, was quickly rushed through by the Senate on the President's insistence that it must not be amended.

He has been less successful—many people think because he has asserted himself too late in the day—in preventing what will probably turn out to be drastic cuts in the appropriation by Congress for Foreign Aid. Despite the fact that the President and all his senior officials had argued that his request for $5,400m. represented an absolute minimum, Congress lopped off the authorization, and last week the House Appropriations Committee pruned a further $1,100m., a cut which the Senate is unlikely to restore, despite the President's urgent appeals. It is possible in this case that not even the strongest President, a Theodore or a Franklin D. Roosevelt, could have obtained a different result, so strongly is the tide of Congressional opinion set against the continuance of Foreign Aid.

Immigrant Figures

The other failure last week was with his request that Congress authorize the entry during the next two years of an additional 240,000 immigrants, mostly D.P.'s, over and above the regular quota. The White House and the State Department regard this as an essential on both political and humanitarian grounds and had hoped that it would be passed in time to spike the Communist forces in the Italian elections. The measure is bitterly opposed by Senator Pat McCarren, the reactionary Nevada Democrat, and the best that the President has been able to get out of the Senate Judiciary Committee—and with which he will probably have to be content— is a recommendation of the admission of 220,000 extra immigrants over three years.

The thin record of legislative achievement in this first Republican Administration is partly due to the President's unwillingness to assert his authority, but it is also due to the absence through illness at a critical time of Senator Robert Taft, the Republican majority leader in the Senate. Senator Taft does not agree with the President, but he is a staunch party man and on many issues he has shown a determination to make this Republican Administration a success, even where he is out of step with its policies: and he is a superb master of the complicated nuances of Senate and Congressional procedure. Senator Knowland, who is acting for him in his absence, is more naive and more easily outwitted.

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DEPARTURES: AUGUST 2 — AUGUST 8

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. August 2	0455	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1020	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	1020	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2330	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
MON. August 3	0130	S.A.S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
TUES. August 4	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	0200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2330	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum
WED. August 5	0455	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0600	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0845	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Koln, New York
THURS. August 6	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0400	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
	0450	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokio
	0755	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	0920	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
FRI. August 7	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1315	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
SAT. August 8	2115	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. August 9	1145	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. JERUSALEM sailing from Haifa on August 3, 1953, to Naples, Marseilles

s.s. ARTZAH sailing from Haifa on August 4, 1953, to Limassol, Marseilles

s.s. NESSAPIA sailing from Haifa on August 6, 1953, to Lavrion, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

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What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

THERE is a woman who has been running after us for months and months and won't leave us in peace. She knows we have "our man". She wants to be "our woman". About a week ago she burst into our office, almost knocking down our illustrator, shouting: "I have it!" She was perspiring and breathing very heavily. "What do you have?" we asked. "I have material for you. I went to an art exhibition!" We handed her over to our reporter-on-duty, whose morning nap had been disturbed by her entrance, and told him to find out what she had. He pulled out his pen, collected some sheets of paper and announced, "Go ahead. I'm listening."

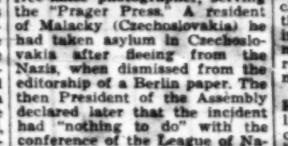
"Well, it's like this," said our woman wiping her forehead. "I went to the exhibition of the Nine Young Painters." "Where?" our reporter cut in. "At the Painters' and Sculptors' House, Alharizi Street."

Reporter: Who are the painters? Our woman (reading from her notes): Gat, Tal, Yaniv, Lifshitz, Mambusch, Sartani, Props, Rilov, and Tadmor.

Reporter: How many paintings? Woman: Fifty-nine altogether. Each one had six or seven, more or less.

Reporter: Good. What did you see? Woman: Well, it's like this. I went there in the afternoon. I was wearing my tulle blouse and my rayon skirt because it was very hot. I bought a programme for ten piastres, but I didn't learn much from it. The paintings were called things like Landscape, Still Life, Etude, Figure, and Nude. Each painting had a number and I could tell from the numbers who had painted them because it was all written in the programme. There was a painting of a naked woman holding a child. She was very pink. I don't know why. Then there was a man holding a plank and he was called "A Carpenter in a Kibbutz". There was a portrait of a woman who had spots on her face, but the programme didn't say what was the matter with her. There was another painting of a young woman sitting in a chair and next to her was a copy of the newspaper "Kol Ha'am". I couldn't make out the headline though. I think the painter must be a Communist.

Reporter: What's his name? Woman: I forgot to write it down, but you can find out from the police. Oh yes, I forgot the main thing. One of the painters was there in person. His name was Yitzhak Mambusch and he was explaining something to Hannah Marron of the Chamber Theatre. She was wearing a taffeta skirt and a tricot shirt. She was very hot. I wrote down their conversation. She was looking at one of his landscapes and she said that it looked as if it had been painted by more than one man. He said it wasn't true and that too many people think that all painters come out of the same incubator. To demonstrate his idea he took down another of his landscapes and put it beside the first. "Look," he said. "This one, for instance, was painted in a climate similar to ours, but still it is different." I saw in the programme that Mr. Mambusch had painted the second landscape in France and it really did look different. There was something about it that wasn't Israeli. It was more subtle. Miss Marron looked at his portrait of a woman with a red sweater and a crooked mouth and said, "This one is so sad, but the other one is happier. The other one is stormy and a little mixed up." Mr. Mambusch said that there was no unity even in Van Gogh's work. Miss Marron thought for a minute, then said, "This portrait is so sad. Terrible. I feel like crying. Really.



You know, it's very strange. It's as if I see you for the first time in a different light. Same thing with me. There are people who have known me for years and suddenly see me for the first time on the stage. They say it's very strange, as if they just then got to know me. Look at this colour. It reminds me of something. Oh yes. There's some dress material like that in one of the shops.

Reporter: Hmp! Woman: She didn't say which shop. I wanted to know because the colour was really beautiful. Then Mr Mambusch pointed out somebody else's painting and said, "Alterman saw this one and said, 'It looks as if a man had burst into this room, turned the woman's head around forcefully, broken all the plates and jumped out the window.'" They laughed. The painting did give that impression. I asked Mr. Mambusch whether in his opinion art had a future. "And how!" he said. I asked him to explain the others' paintings to me. "I don't want to talk about my colleagues," he said. "But take a look at this painting of mine. What do you see in it? Bread, onion, cucumber, tomato, lebenia and a bottle of oil, right? I called it Still Life. 'Kol Ha'am' wrote an article about the exhibition and do you know what they called this painting? A Worker's Breakfast!"

Reporter: How long will the exhibition be open?

Woman: It's already closed, didn't I tell you?

Our reporter told us that it wasn't worthwhile writing about an exhibition that had closed. We told him it didn't matter and that we'd print it only if we ran short of material.

Woman: Then I'm your woman?

We: We'll see.

Thing of Beauty

FOR weeks we've been so tense with anticipation looking at the pictures of the Beauty Queen candidates in "La'Isha" magazine that when the night of the great contest arrived, we were too exhausted to go. Instead we sent our man, who is always eager to go to any kind of party. He came back exhilarated and bursting with impressions:

"It's 9:00 and here I am. Lights, cars and people. I show my invitation. They tell me to take any seat I like around the stage. I take the seat I like. Many beauties in the crowd. They came to prove that there's little sense in beauty contests. The men are very manly. They're going to pay for it. IL.20 at least.

"Things to know about the contest: Entrance tickets — IL.6.750 minimum and the manager only knows how much maximum. A couple of drinks at the table—IL.3.000. A bottle of beer—IL.1.320. Bottle of soda —IL.0.120, but the soda goes with wine, and the wine costs plenty. Twenty beauties in the contest. Two thousand people in the crowd.

"A photographer is taking a picture of a couple. They hold half empty glasses of beer. Next table somebody slaps big hand down on the picture of Number 14 and says that she's the one. His wife points out another picture and says, "Look who they brought here. She's terrible." I'm squeezing myself into the contestants' dressing room. Shaking beauties. The photographers are perspiring. Me too. A woman is putting last touches on the evening dresses. Pieces of cotton with make-up on the floor. Half-empty bottles of gazoz on the table. I finish off two of them. I walk among the beauties and ask questions. Number 23 says she isn't excited because she can't do worse then lose. Number 1 is excited though because she goes out first. An instructor named Dil from the Samson Physical Culture Institute introduces me to Number 17. He squeezes my arm and tells me to write that she should be the queen. I write it down. Very healthy specimen, this Dil. I go back to sit in the seat I like. Mr. Fisher, the master of ceremonies, promises that everybody will see the beauties, but he can't promise any more. Four people giggle. Mr. Fisher pays tribute to the organizers, to the jury and to the public. 'On my right are the newspapermen," he says, "who write all year round about beauty: the famous poet, Zalman Shneour, the famous newspaperman, Mr. Rosenblum; the famous singer, Jennie Luvitz, but the scroll is too short to mention them all by name."

"The great show begins. Number 1—walks around the stage down the ramps. Not a chance. Public is indifferent. Mr. Fisher asks funny questions. Nobody laughs. He sends her to get a diploma. The jury isn't concentrating. They must have decided in the morning. Number 2 has long hair. She gets a diploma too. All of them do. Number 3 is married to the son of a ship's chandler. That's what I hear whispered in the crowd. She tells Fisher she finished a course in Etiquette. Fisher asks Number 6 what she can do. "I dance and I play!" she says. Then on comes a number from Rumania, and Fisher begins looking for something in his pockets. Crowd laughs like mad. It seems most of the contestents are from the Slavic countries or the Baron Rothschild colonies. Number 14 makes a good impression. "She has such purity," says one of the newspapermen. Number 16 was born in Vienna. Somebody shouts "Bravo" an Viennese. The band is playing heavenly music. Number 17 has 15 roses in her dress. Every flower — IL.3.000. Number 20 has a gold tooth. Crowd is indifferent. Jury too. Me too. Nobody seems to realize that tonight the most beautiful girl in Israel is going to be crowned. The parade is over. Fisher says that all of them are beautiful and cute and that all of them are good and brave soldiers. The jury pretends to make up its mind. "Queen's first assistant—Number 25! Second assistant—Number 11! The Queen Herself is Is 18—Number... Number 16!!! Applause. Spotlights on the stage. Photographers too. Fisher announces the gifts—trips to France and North Africa, free tickets from Shoham; participation in the world beauty contest in London; jewelry, perfumes, etc. Dil, the instructor, can't hold out any longer. He's onstage trying to get himself photographed with the queen. He says she's one of his pupils. "I worked on her for half a year," he says to me. "All this shape you see is mine."

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A Dying Opera and an Orchestra Without a Guide — A Report by Ernst Mandowsky

The Lowest Register

MR. PINHAS ROSEN, the Minister of Justice, ruled that the Hebrew National Opera will have to leave Habima's building by the end of this season. The outcome of this long-standing dispute has put the future of the H.N.O. into a precarious position. A special committee appointed by the Tel Aviv municipality is trying to work out a solution, but Habima refuses to compromise. The theatre's management claims that it needs the hall on Tuesday nights for its productions, particularly as the Opera pays only a nominal rental, and that for technical reasons, rehearsals and performances by two companies in the same building make Habima's work very difficult.

The position of the Hebrew National Opera in our cultural life has been rather peculiar since it commenced performances in Habima's building in 1948 under the directorship of Mrs. Edis de Philippe and Mr. Even-Zohar. At that time Habima was on tour in the United States.

Critics' Boycott

Four years' boycott by all music critics is one unique aspect of the operatic life of this country. The rift between the journalists and the Opera company began when Mrs. de Philippe refused admission to two critics to a performance and the rest of the press showed their solidarity. The opera's management took this step at a time when the newspapers were practically unanimous in their unfavourable reviews of the H.N.O.'s performances.

Now that several years have passed and the group's work has not improved—even without the assistance of critics—the opera's place in the country's musical life should be re-examined.

Soon after Mrs. de Philippe founded the Hebrew National Opera on the ruins of the artistically sound but economically insecure Folk Opera, it became clear that she had formed the ensemble to suit her own aspirations and capabilities as a singer, a policy that has been followed by her and her co-director Mr. Even-Zohar ever since. From the viewpoint of an ambitious singer such a unilateral conception of art may be understadable, but the resulting deterioration in standards (she not only selected operas according to her own preferences and talents, but even changed vocal and instrumental parts in the score for her own advantage) was inevitable. While Mr. Frank Pelleg was director of the music department of the Ministry of Education he did his utmost to cancel the Ministry's subsidy to the H.N.O. as the management would not agree to form a council to supervise the artistic and financial activities of the group. For a short time Mr. Pelleg was successful, but only during his term of office.



Edis de Philippe

Since then, things have gone from bad to worse. Despite the fund-raising activities of Mrs. de Philippe and her associate, Mr. Even-Zohar, it was extremely difficult to pay salaries on time to a staff comprising soloists, an orchestra and a chorus. Apart from the modest subsidy the H.N.O. receives from the Ministry and from the American Fund for Israel Institutions (reportedly IL.40,000 a year) money also comes in from private sources. All this in the opinion of members of the H.N.O. would not, of course, suffice to maintain the complicated apparatus of an opera company (even though there is only one performance a week) but for the organizing talents of Mr. Even-Zohar. That it is all the more regrettable that these talents are solely devoted to furthering the aims of Mrs. de Philippe, is the view not only of other prominent members of the company, but also of the critics and the interested public. These funds are being used to keep going a company of low standard which has no consideration for the country's unique cultural and educational needs, and would be better spent in giving us a more spirited and generally adequate group.

Pointless Sacrifices

Members of the company feel that if the work of the Hebrew National Opera requires severe sacrifices (rehearsals, for instance, are not paid) they would prefer to make these sacrifices for the sake of the community rather than for the sake of individual advancement. The leading tenor, for example, has been invited for auditions abroad and will be leaving the H.N.O. on September 1; but he will be unable to produce a single review of his work in the last four years.

All attempts to arbitrate between the Journalists' Association, which is backing the critics, and the H.N.O. have been in vain. The Association demands an apology from the Opera, which is not forthcoming; it appears that the management, as opposed to the staff, is not displeased by the critics' "strike." The effect of this attitude upon our cultural, educational and musical future needs no further description.

Permanent Conductor Needed

THE problems of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra are no less numerous than those of the Hebrew National Opera — although they arise from the experience gathered during 17 seasons rich in artistic activity. Questions facing the orchestra at the beginning of the coming seasons are far from new. The old Ohel Shem Hall in Tel Aviv will continue to exhaust instrumentalists, soloists and conductors alike, although there is some hope that the construction of the new hall will soon get under way.

The other problem affects the orchestra's artistic potential and here the line of least resistance has been followed. The I.P.O. feels itself justified in maintaining a system of guest conductors, in spite of the fact that many responsible friends of the institution (this writer included) feel that this system will ultimately bring about its artistic decline. The I.P.O. argues that orchestra audiences the world over — and Israel forms no exception — prefer guest conductors; and that to date no conductor at once congenial to the ensemble and willing to work here for six months of the year has been found.

Different Tastes

Observers of the orchestra's work during the years after the war, emphatically oppose this point of view. They believe that the group will steadily lose in quality as long as it is forced to submit to the style and taste of a different conductor every month; and as long as it continues to educate the audiences — particularly the younger generation — to a form of snobbery which will eventually lower the standards of music-making and appreciation in this country. What is more, a personality with not only the requsite musical standard, but also with organizing ability to plan a repertoire and give programmes continuity and educational value is needed. At present the programmes, depending as they do upon the varied tastes and abilities of guest conductors, are often the result of a last minute decision.

Discussing this question with the Israel composer Paul Ben Haim, we concluded that not every good conductor is *ipso facto* a good programme planner and that a person with the requisite administrative ability, progressive ideas and a knowledge of the entire classical repertoire might — without being a conductor — be of great value to the I.P.O. if it agreed to engage such an organizer.

Freudenthal Recommended

Mr. Ben Haim agreed that Heinz Freudenthal, now working with Kol Yisrael's orchestra and frequently appearing as guest conductor with the I.P.O. would prove an excellent choice as permanent conductor. Mr. Freudenthal has played a prominent part in Scandinavia's musical life during the last 15 years; he would be happy to work as permanent conductor of the I.P.O. and spend a large part of the year in Israel.



Ben Haim

At the moment, however, the I.P.O. does not appear to wish a policy of planned playing. The list of conductors and soloists to appear with the orchestra during the 1953/54 season has now been published and includes Paul Kletzki and Sergiu Celibidache (conductors) Isaac Stern (violin) and Shura Cherkassny (piano). The season will open in Tel Aviv on October 7. Following this writer's suggestion to engage an outstanding singer as soloist to lend some variety and arouse the public's interest in the art of singing, the orchestra is now negotiating with an Italian artist.

STAR-GAZING

THE first star visible in the evening is whitish Vega, high in the sky almost directly above us. As mentioned earlier, the *Alpha Lyrae* is the brightest star in the Lyrae constellation. This constellation, like so many others, derives its name from classical mythology. It represents the magic lyre with which Orpheus tamed the wild beasts. Through his music he attracted rivers, trees, rocks and eventually softened the hard hearts of the guardians of the underworld until they allowed Eurydice, his dead wife, to return to earth with him. After Orpheus' death, his lyre was transferred to the heavens.

Among the first stars visible is the reddish Antares, in the south west. On the night of the 18th—19th the moon passes "closely" by it. During the first half of the month Saturn can still be seen in the constelation of Vigro. Towards the end of the month this star disappears from the evening sky, to reappear later at dawn.

This month the main attraction is again the sky at dawn. Jupiter's appearance on the 5th near the narrow crescent of the moon is particularly impressive. A little distance off we can discern the golden reddish Aldebaran (Alpha Tauri) and a little nearer the horizon Venus is radiant; together, these stars form a wonderful quartette in the heavens.

JOSEF SMOIRA

WEATHER WINDOW

● Pilot models of a window that will close automatically when it rains and open when the rain stops have been constructed by Micro-Moisture Controls, Incorporated, of New York. The closing and opening motions are accomplished by small electric motors, which are activated by relays that are connected with small printed-circuit grids installed outside the window.

When even one rain-drop strikes the grid, the mechanism is put into operation and the window is shut. When the grid dries, the window is automatically opened. The device can be regulated to respond to any degree of moisture from a fine mist to a heavy rain. While manufacturing and installation costs have not been determined, the company claims that the unit will be priced within the range of new small home buyers.

The device is a new application of the same company's automotive product known as the "Weather-Guard" which automatically raises automobile tops and windows at the first drop of rain. The "Wheather-Guard" is already in production and available nationally. (USIS)

Tel Aviv Art Notes

Contrasts at the Museum

EVEN the heat wave has not been keeping art lovers away from the Tel Aviv Museum where three widely different and interesting exhibitions are on view till August 15, when the galleries close down till the autumn. Particularly on Shabbat mornings the Museum has been thronged with visitors, the main attraction being the Art and Craft of the Far East show. This is the second such exhibition of works from the Yishiel Nahari collection and is a great improvement over the first. There are not so many pieces shown this time and they have been very well displayed and give the spectator an insight into the refinement and subtlety of the art of China and Japan. Objects range from porcelain to carpets and from paintings to Japanese masks and Chinese bronzes. Most of the exhibits are 18th century and there are fine specimens in each section.

There is a beautiful selection of the famous "blue and white" porcelain — a dream of coolness. It is almost impossible to examine these jars, meant for such humdrum ingredients as ginger or tea, without coveting them and envying these countries the craftsmen who could turn out such works of art for everyday purposes. Among the interesting bronzes the gilded seated Buddha is particularly worth noting as is the "Sacrificial Vessel" from the early Ming period. This time there are some original paintings, mostly on silk, and although these works are slight they do give some idea of the heights attained in this branch. Particularly worth study is the beautiful series of Hiroshige coloured prints.

Primitive Masks

In complete contrast is the exhibition of Masks of Primitive Peoples which came to Tel Aviv from the Bezalel Museum, (reviewed in *The Post* on February 13). These highly interesting carvings belong to Dr. Alex Rafaeli, who has written an interesting foreword to the illustrated catalogue. If one was ever in doubt that the house of art has many mansions, a visit to these two exhibitions would instantly settle the point.

Commercial Art

The ground floor galleries of the Museum are given over to an exhibition of commercial art by members of the Association of Commercial Artists in Israel which covers a wide range from caricatures to postal stamps. The Association has held several previous shows and the general impression is that on the whole commercial art here has made decided steps forward. This is especially to be remarked in the packaging of products. The containers shown, whether for pharmaceutical products or chocolate, are for the most part neat in design and attractive. Posters too are improving although one feels they might be more imaginative, but they are not so cluttered up with unnecessary detail as they once were — a good example is the Tel Aviv Zoo posters which are amazing as well as attention-compelling. The section devoted to book jackets and book illustration is still weak. With few exceptions there is little to command favourable attention here and one has the impression that in this connection too little concentration has been given to the art of lettering.

S.W.

CINEMA NOTES

3-D and Eyestrain

HOLLYWOOD (NANA).—EYE specialists are being urged to have another look at the much-progressed "flickers" to determine what, if any, are their harmful effects.

Conventions of the various ophthalmological groups this autumn are expected to bring forth a wide variety of learned "papers" on the subject of 3-D movie viewing. Although there have been no reported runs on the offices of eye specialists anywhere in the country since the general showing of depth-by-glasses movies, several Los Angeles oculists declare enough complaints have come to their notice to warrant discussions.

One prominent doctor paid a somewhat left-handed compliment to the two-tone spectacle method of 3-D viewing the other day by stating it was an excellent thing for the patron-patient in this respect: resultant eye strains and headaches have impelled people who otherwise might never have done so to consult their doctors. And as a consequence, he added, many cases of blinding Glaucoma, a disease that often attacks a person with apparently normal sight and without pain or telltale warning sign, have been detected and treated.

Radio Review

Talk Talk Talk

EIGHTEEN months ago, at the invitation of Kol Yisrael, a radio expert from the United States paid a short visit to the country in order to examine the broadcasting system and make recommendations for its improvement. He made a thorough enquiry, not only in the studio but also among all types of listener (being himself also a Hebrew speaker) and eventually put forward a series of suggestions.

He proclaimed a war against boredom, and Moshe Pearlman was brought in at that time to put these proposals into practice. One of the proposals was that speeches and talks should be dropped after 7 p.m., and the emphasis for the evening should be on music and light entertainment. When the expert left the country, he was under the impression that these suggestions had been accepted. I have been told that several months later, he managed to pick up Kol Yisrael's evening transmission and immediately sent a cable which read 'Horrified'.

I sincerely hope that he was not listening last Thursday evening. He would doubtless still be wondering why money was ever spent on bringing him to Israel. Instead of 'music and light entertainment,' there were almost two hours straight talking — nearly all of which consisted of speeches. It started with 40 minutes from the Kaplan hospital opening, and then after the Bible reading and news, went on to 45 minutes from the Knesset debate on the National Service Law. The Knesset programme was originally scheduled to last only 15 minutes but the extraordinary interest of the debate led to the cancellation of other features and the extension of its time by half-an-hour. The compression of the week's proceedings in the Knesset into 15 minutes is generally an impossible task and the elasticity allowed this feature is wise and justifiable.

But I fail to see why so much time was given to the speeches from the Kaplan hospital. Admittedly, it is an important achievement and the occasion was worth marking. In other instance, Kol Yisrael has discovered a satisfactory format — a brief edited account in the bi-weekly newsreel. Certainly the speeches in this instance, all marked by dull delivery, would have benefitted by being compressed into five minutes. If a feature on the Kaplan hospital was called for, it would have been far more effective to present excerpts from the speeches and then interviews with some of the personnel, both medical and patients. Moreover, the Sunday night labour feature gives very adequate coverage of the work of the Histadrut, including the Kupat Holim, and would have been the appropriate framework for this event.

Pooh in Hebrew

Hurrah for Pooh! A.A. Milne's children's classic made its first appearance on Monday afternoon, and all its delightful charm was carried over into the Hebrew translation by Uriel Ophek. Christopher Robin turned up as Amnon, but Pooh was still Pooh (I wonder what Piglet will become). The adaptation for radio was simple and effective, and the interpretation of Pooh was quite Poohish. The translation was faithful — in fact a bit too literal in places where the narrator's interpolations could well have been replaced with a little imagination by continuity of action. The music fitted well, although it is a pity that Fraser-Simson's original score was not available. There was more freshness and humour in this programme than in the average week's broadcasting.

New Features

Kol Yisrael has a number of interesting new series up its sleeve. 'Information Please' is finally to materialize with Dr. Yeshayahu Leibowitz in charge of proceedings and among those in the team will be Dov Sdan and Eliezer Livneh. Questions will be invited from listeners on all branches of general knowledge and if the experts are stumped, the questioner will receive a prize. In the American prototype of this programme, the successful questioner receives a complete set of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica.' I suspect that our prizes will be more modest (compare the 'Lucky Listener,' whose luck consisted in a visit to the studio!). Dr. Leibowitz will be heard in more serious mood in a series of talks on philosophical, especially ethical, problems. Another series of talks, this time on legal topics, will come from Dr. Alfred Witkin.

Yehoshua Bertonoff starts reading Bialik's translation of 'Don Quixote' in the Children's Hour this week: this will be repeated on Saturday mornings, together with a selection of Spanish music, and will replace 'Stage and Screen' during its summer holiday. Other new series include 'The Municipality At Work' (significantly coming from Tel Aviv and Haifa: Jerusalem is presumably being reserved for a series 'The Municipality Not At Work'; Favourite Anthology selected by leading poets, and 'Tours of Israel' which will give listeners an idea of what to seek when travelling through the country.

Pick of next week's listening: Krilov's fables (today at 4.30); Yigal Mosensohn's reading his unpublished story 'The Way of a Man' (tonight at 8.45); Roussel's third symphony (tonight at 9); Opening of Congress for the History of Science (Second Programme; Tuesday at 4); Zalman Shazar on Berl Katznelson (Wednesday at 8.45); Yehoshua Bertonoff reading Bialik's translation of 'Don Quixote' (Thursday at 5.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 497 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 38.5, 43.9 & 321 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.40 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Toccata and Fugue (Bach); Concerto for Cello & Orchestra (Haydn); Ritual Fire Dance (Falla); Symphony Suite "Antar" (Rimsky-Korsakoff). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture to "Phaedra" (Massenet), Conductor: Schmidt-Isserstedt; Symphony No. 3 (Roussel), Lamoureux Orchestra, Conductor: Albert Wolff; Concerto for Piano & Orchestra, (Ravel), The Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor & Soloist: Leonard Bernstein; "Romeo & Juliet" (Berlioz). 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Art thou with me" (Bach); Concerto Grosso in D major (Handel); Cantata "The Gate to the Sea" (Daus). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Piano Concerto No.1 (Liszt); Symphony No. 5 (Dvorak). 11.40 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Cinema and Theatre. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.45 Opera: Excerpts from "The Tsaress' Shoes" (Tchaikovsky); "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini) Scene 1. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Light Music (R). 7.40 Talk. 8.00 Music (R). 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances (R). 9.30 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 10.05 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

480, 236, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Works by Dimitri Shostakovitch. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.20 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances (R). 5.55 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): 11.15-12 Midnight: Readings and Legends: "Israel and the Diaspora": Max Brod.

Tomorrow: 11.15-12 Midnight: Programme Highlights: Songs: The Week in the Knesset; "Melave Malka."

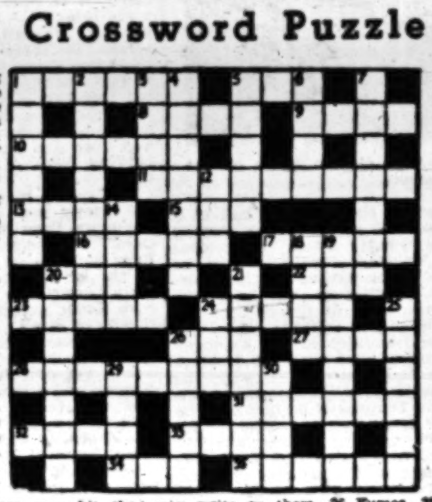
ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 216, 225 & 239 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Shabbat Eve" Programme. 6.50 Bible Reading. 7.00 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Evening Tunes. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 19.91 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review; Programme Parade.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1, Strong men can make them bulge. 5, The doctor returns a fish. 8, Stone that means work for All? 9, The height of a builder's achievement? 10, Price of a pig? 11, On which to take steps without getting anywhere. 13, Short test. 15, Would the heat make this sailor soft? 16, One of your teeth. 17, Farm buildings 20, Protector for a lock? 22, She appears in some gardens. 23, Rectangular plane, perhaps. 24, Seems mostly a feminine bird. 26, Bird in a myth. 27, Animal which may hold a flap down. 28, Whence court scenes may hit the headlines. 31, Empty container in another. 32, British animal. 33, Large Russian city. 34, Talking makes one sag. 35, Niche.

DOWN.—1, A rousing musician? 2, Oriental bowled by Denis Compton? 3, Burns maybe. 4, The sort of person to box and beat? 5, Lucid letter to a king. 6, It takes a lot of beating. 7, Simply bubbling over? 12, Piece of a pearl that may be like a shell. 14, Manner in which a dome is reconstructed. 18, A prophet gives Sam nothing. 19, He's turned his coat! 20, Stormless ocean? 21, Get back 24, Shouldered on the building site. 25, Children may write on them. 26 Fumes. 29, One result of pulling the trigger. 30, Sounds a villain in church.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—3, S-hare. 8, Mitre. 10, Ariel. 11, See. 12, Tapir. 13, Stamped. 15, Sole-d. 18, Aid. 19, Cerise. 21, At-tired. 22, Rile(y). 23, Ages. 24, Bullace. 26, Bakers. 29, Arc. 31, St.-Eve. 32, Freedom. 34, Eases. 35, Pd. 36, Paint. 37, Utter. 38, Sheet.

DOWN.—1, Lists. 2, Cremate. 4, He-ad. 5, Raised. 6, Error. 7, Ceres. 9, Tea. 12, Ted-I.O.U.'s. 14, Pit. 16, Liege. 17, Dense. 19, Cellars. 20, Grubs. 21, Al-Ike. 22, Ac-cepts. 24, Breath. 25, Arc. 27, Atlas. 28, Evens. 30, Model. 32, Fete. 33, Dot.

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Eire's Crafts in World Fashions

IRELAND is experiencing a stirring of its fashion sense. Makers of Donegal handwoven tweeds for women's wear find that export orders far exceeded supply and that the home market must be restricted to the simplest weaves.

As in Lyons, where the French silk weavers work in their old stone houses, their looms being set up side by side with stove and sink so the Irish tweed makers work in their hillside cottages beside the peat fires and cooking pots. Here the work is rural, not urban, and their drive in to the local market town once a month, to sell their output, ranks as one of the highlights in the workers' lives. Now, the handweaving loom takes precedence over the traditional farming occupations of the men: Irish weavers reckon to devote two-thirds of their time to weaving, only a third to their farm produce, a reversal of their previous attitude.

The colours demanded from the weavers by overseas purchasers of tweeds are now the brilliantly speckled tones, after two years in which white and black, or white and grey, were chiefly in demand. The market is for the lightest of weights to make women's couture dresses and suits.

To attend Dublin's leading couture collection for winter 1953-4, that of Sybil Connolly, shown a. an after-dinner "party" at Dunsany Castle, store buyers from many of the biggest stores in the United States, the fashion representative of Eaton's, Canea, Australian and South African traders, and magazine editors of many countries had flown in to Ireland. As well as Donegal featherweight tweeds, this designer showed models made from Bawneen tweeds, handwoven by the Aran Islanders; hand-knitted garments from the same district; topcoats and skirts of Connemara flannel; a multi-hued skirt made of the horizontally joined Crios sashes, in brilliant tones, traditionally worn by the Aran men, and blouses of the finest Northern Irish linen.

Royal Linen

This "cambric linen" is of similar fineness to the beautiful, pleated dress worn by Queen Elizabeth in the Anointing ceremony at the Coronation, since when there has been a growing world demand for what is also named "chiffon linen." In its most gossamer-like form it was used by Sybil Connolly to make a wedding gown, shirred into a bell skirt below a closely-fitted bodice: to this she gave the name "Celestial."

The whole display centred on Irish products, from tiered skirts of Carrickmacross lace in white, black and blossom pink (made at the St. Louis Convent, at Carrickmacross, which acts as a clearing house for this cottage-made lace), to sportswear in unbleached wool knitted in Achil Island. Beehive-shaped sports hats were of the same unbleached wool in a bubble-knit. In place of necklaces, brilliantly-coloured velvet ribbons were tied round the throat, ends hanging at the back to the hem of the skirts. Unusual-shaped earrings were miniature copies of ancient sword scabbards; others were inspired by the dress clips of ancient Irish usage.

Miss Connolly, though the best-known in the United States and Canada, is not Dublin's only woman designer. A small collection was also shown by Irene Gilbert, who included theatre and dinner dresses of featherweight Donegal tweeds. For daytime wear, Dublin likes to use the "worsted tweeds" which originated there: this technique of weaving, in which Yorkshire worsted yarn is used for the warp, was originally devised to produce the lightest weights of tweeds for men's sports wear, so firm that even thorns would not roughen them. From fishing and shooting outfits for men they now come to be in great demand for women's clothes.

Included in these Dublin collections were the hooded cloaks of West Cork; the red flannel petticoats of the Gaeltacht white homespuns from the West coast, and gossamer-tweeds from Avoca. This quick growth of a very interesting couture trade was celebrated by a luncheon given by the Eire Department of External Affairs at the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin. Donegal is particularly delighted with the movement, which gives employment not only to its weavers but also to its hand embroiderers, whose work is another traditional craft: in hand embroidery, designs based on heraldic emblems in Dublin Castle and colourings taken from the famous "Book of Kells" have had particular success. *(OFNS)*



While the former London designer, Sybil Connolly, shows her work in Eire, "Mr. Owen" (a pseudonym that hides a famous Irish name) is about to produce his first London Collection at Lachasse, following in the footsteps of three previous noted designers to that firm — Digby Morton, Hardy Amies and "Mr. Michael." Here are "Mr. Owen's" own sketches of two recent suits which he has designed.

Vacationing in America

By Jesse Zel Lurie

THE shortest and most scenic route from New York State to Glacier National Park in Montana—where this is being written on an open picnic table in a grove of ancient cedars facing a green-gold glacial lake lying like an emerald dropped from glacier-topped mountains that surround it—is to head north into the Canadian Province of Ontario and then due west across the top of the Great Lakes. It is practically a straight line from Ontario back into the United States in the Upper Michigan Peninsula and then across northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Except for the Canadian section, it is U.S. Route 2 all the way.

We crossed into Canada at the Thousand Island Bridge spanning the St. Lawrence River. This is the longest international bridge in the world. From it can be seen what the guidebooks call the shortest international bridge in the world. An American has built himself a summer home on one of the myriad small islands which dot this section of the St. Lawrence. His home is on the Canadian side but a few feet away there is another tiny rock on the American side. On this he has erected a pergola and a tall flagpole from which the American flag proudly flies. The eight or ten-foot bridge connecting his two islands is therefore the shortest international bridge in the world.

Familiar Accents

An even smaller distance separates the Canadian thinking, attitude, mannerisms and way of life from the American. In fact, except for politics, in which there are both similarities and important differences, they seem a first glance to be identical. I was quickly dispelled of a fallacy which had developed from a slight association with some Oxford-type Canadian officers in Palestine. I had thought that the Canadian accent was a wee on the British side. It is not. Except for the French-Canadians it is impossible to tell a Canadian by his speech. An Ontarian talks like an Upstate New Yorker. An Albertan has the same Western drawl as the Montanan, his neighbour to the South. There are few vestiges of British spelling, but much less than in The Jerusalem Post.

The American traveller may notice new names on the gasoline pumps, but he will find the same phenomenum in every American state as he travels westward. If he insists on a familiar brand, he will find the major companies—Standard Oil, Texaco and Shell—in Canada too. The price may be a bit higher in Canada, but he will be getting an Imperial gallon, about 15 or 20 per cent larger than the American gallon.

Smokers will find that Canadian cigarettes are the British type of Virginia tobacco. They will also find that many Canadians are willing to pay more for the American brands.

Canada is still so young—while we were in Ontario on July 1, Canada celebrated her 87th birthday—that external signs of the original British settlers are much more apparent than in the United States. Movie theatres are named Odeon or O'Brien. Names on store fronts are McCullough or Eaton with only a very few Goldsteins and Rosenbergs—though in many cases a Levy may have bought out the original McCullough 20 years ago and is now a highly respected member of the community.

These are superficial differences that an American reporter for an Israel newspaper, looking for items of Jewish interest, may notice. But most Americans never feel that they are in a foreign country. Money is interchangeable. The cars on the road are American brands, assembled in Canada. Food, goods, services, prices are identical except for regional differences. Ontario and New York have more in common than New York and Texas.

Because of an unusual experience we had almost in our first hour in Canada, we thought that people were friendlier than those south of the border. But as we travelled westward, we discovered that friendliness and hospitality to the stranger was a western trait, a heritage, no doubt, of the pioneer days not so long ago.

Hospitable Welcome

Still, our experience was unusual and a good augury for our trip. We had done a lot of bicycling, in our younger days, through New York and New England, and we were always hesitant about resting under the best shade trees, which are usually in front of private-homes. Many a Yankee farmer has stared wordlessly — and we thought coldly — at my khaki shorts or my wife's English bike, though when asked for a glass of water they were always obliging. Motoring into Ontario on a warm Sunday and looking for a shady spot to eat our luncheon sandwiches, we thought we were fortunate in finding a grain and feed store surrounded by tall maples. It was closed on Sunday, of course, so we pulled into the deserted driveway and ate our lunch on the loading platform. Fanned by cool breezes, we were resting comfortably, when a couple accompanied by a formidable dog approached from a nearby house. We had carefully cleaned up the luncheon debris so we faced with equanimity any remarks about trespassing. But that was not the purpose of the Canadian couple. They told us that they were about to leave for a swim and was there anything that we needed. They showed us where the water tap was and the privy and chatted for a few minutes before driving off and leaving us on their friendly property. We felt this was going to be a wonderful trip.

(To be continued)

Miss Universe



Miss Universe and runners up from Mexico, South America

LONG BEACH, California.— A tired band of 25 foreign and 42 American girls were ready to agree that it takes a lot of hard work to become Miss Universe.

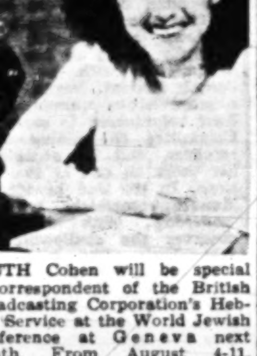
Twice-daily rehearsals, plus rounds of official luncheons, banquets, in addition to frequent posing for photographs, interviews with the press, left little time for girls to relax.

"I'm beginning to think that the girl who wins will be the one who is freshest at the end of the week," Miss France, Christine Martel had said. "I'm not sure if I can last out the week." This week the judges named her Miss Universe.

The foreign and American girls underwent morning and afternoon rehearsals under the critical eye of television star Bob Russell.

At one point during the morning rehearsal, Russell reprimanded Miss Panama, Emita Arosemena, for "lifting your skirts too high." Each time Arosemena had passed before the onlooking photographers, she had whirled her ankle-length skirt up over her waist. When told off by Russel, Arosemena flushed, and almost walked off.

B.B.C. Reporter



RUTH Cohen will be special correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Hebrew Service at the World Jewish Conference at Geneva next month. From August 4-11, Ruth Cohen will broadcast her reports from a studio in Geneva which will be linked by line with the BBC's studio in London. Exactly six minutes before the end of the BBC'c Hebrew transmission (19.54 Israel Time, 16.54 GMT) the announcer in London will "take" the listeners "over to Geneva."

Ruth Cohen had the distinction of announcing the first transmission to Israel on October 31, 1949, and is today the only member of the original staff of the Hebrew Section.

Ruth Cohen is a third generation Israeli, born in Haifa in 1921. Her father is Pinhas Cohen, biologist and teacher in Haifa. After leaving the Reali School in Haifa, she went to Jerusalem where she obtained a teacher's diploma at the Bet Hakerem College, and studied Arabic and French Literature at the Hebrew Universtiy. She came to England in 1946 and studied at London University where she obtained a first class in Phonetics.

HANGOVER KIT

A mail order firm in Dallas, Texas, is offering for $ 1.25 a "hangover kit." This consists of a can of tomato juice, aspirins, chewing gum, seltzer water, peppermints and a facecloth. The whole outfit comes in a plastic bag which can be used as an ice pack.

OFNS

כו עוד עברי 26 למתחילים

גִּנָּה

אסתר: דָּוִד, תֵּן לִי בְּבַקָּשָׁה אֶת הַשְּׁתִילִים שֶׁל הַבָּצָל וְהַצְּנוֹן. אֲנִי רוֹצָה לִשְׁתֹּל אוֹתָם עוֹד הַיּוֹם.

דוד: הִנֵּה הַשְּׁתִילִים. וּמָה בִּדְבַר הַמְּלָפְפוֹנִים וְהָעַגְבָנִיּוֹת? אֲנִי חוֹשֵׁב, שֶׁגַּם אוֹתָם צָרִיךְ לִזְרֹעַ עוֹד הַיּוֹם. אַתְּ צְרִיכָה לַעֲשׂוֹת זֹאת, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁאֲנִי עָסוּק בַּפְּרָחִים.



אסתר: טוֹב. תֵּן לִי גַּם אֶת הַזְּרָעִים הָאֵלֶּה.

דוד: אֲנִי שׁוֹתֵל הַיּוֹם שׁוֹשַׁנִּים וּנְרְקִיסִים; אֶת הַצִּפֹּרֶן שָׁתַלְתִּי כְּבָר אֶתְמוֹל. עַכְשָׁו תְּנִי לִי אֶת הַצִּנּוֹר. אֲנִי הוֹלֵךְ לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת הַגִּנָּה.

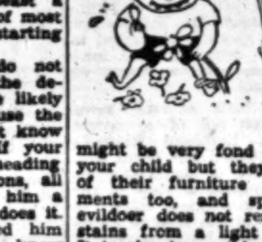
(la-assos) to do	לַעֲשׂוֹת	...) give (m)	תֵּן!
(a-sook) busy	עָסוּק	...ee) give (f.)	תְּנִי!
(ani sho-tel) I plant am planting	אֲנִי שׁוֹתֵל	...tee-leem) seedlings	שְׁתִילִים
(sho-sha-na) rose	שׁוֹשַׁנָּה	...e-tzal) onion	בָּצָל
(nar-keece) narcissus	נַרְקִיס	...non) radish	צְנוֹן
(tzi-po-ren) pink (Dianthus Sp.)	צִפֹּרֶן	...ish-tol) to plant	לִשְׁתֹּל
(sha-tal-tee) I have planted	שָׁתַלְתִּי	...m'la-f-fon) cucumber	מְלָפְפוֹן
(et-mol) yesterday	אֶתְמוֹל	...ag-va-niya) tomat...	עַגְבָנִיָּה
(l'hash-kot) to water	לְהַשְׁקוֹת	...liz-ro-a) to sow	לִזְרֹעַ

The Small Troublemakers

TWO toddlers play peacefully in the sand. Suddenly one grabs a toy-wagon and clouts the other over the head. The second one retaliates by biting a life-sized hunk out of his playmate. Both are bleeding. Both are howling. The mothers rush to the rescue of their individual offspring. They start exchanging sharp words. The children stop howling in order to listen to the noise the grown-ups are making. Over the noise they forget their injuries and start playing. And are the best of friends again in nothing flat, but the mothers of course remain enemies for at least a week. It is the old story of most conflicts of neighbours starting over the children.

Even mothers who do not automatically rush to the defence of their young are likely to get into trouble because the other party just does not know when to stop talking. If your toddler insists on beheading your neighbours carnations, all you can do is to give him a spanking every time he does it. After you have spanked him about 20 times he will know that he is supposed to leave the carnations alone but then it does not make any difference any more. There won't be any carnations left. The neighbour, on the other hand, will insist that you should have found a way to keep him in order before he finished off all her flowers, and talks about it so much that in the end you will hate her sight and wish your offspring had beheaded her instead of the caranations. The yard just does not seem to be big enough to hold both of them!

The toddler's place is in his own home or yard and if you want to keep your friends do not take him visiting. People



might be very fond of you and your child but they are fond of their furniture and ornaments too, and spanking the evildoer does not remove fruit-stains from a light beige rug. It is also impossible to keep up any kind of intelligent conversation with a squealing, whining and shouting little devil tugging at your skirts. Now you yourself might be used to squealing, whining and shouting but chances are that the people you visit are not used to it any more, or have never been used to it and therefore wish in the end you had stayed home or come in the evening without him. This is no reflection on your child. Any toddler who is "good" enough to be taken visiting ought to have his head examined by a psychiatrist. This sounds very nice and logical in print but I found out that there is no tactful way to tell a mother that her child is a nuisance. If she is told quite frankly to leave her child at home it will hurt her feelings, however sensible she might be. But it will also hurt her feelings to be cordially invited and told to bring him along, never mind the mess — and to find out later on that her kind hosts complained about her horrible brat behind her back. That means the most sensible procedure from the mother's point of view is, to refuse any kind of afternoon invitation for about two years, — and never mind if some people call her unfriendly and "stuck up". Having a toddler to your name means trouble in some shape or form sooner or later so just choose the kind of trouble that suits you best and try to avoid getting into three or four kinds at one and the same time!

Shopping Expedition

Shopping is one of the major problems for the mother of an active two to three-year-old. I might be mistaken but it seems to me that the "Ganon" is too expensive now to be recommended as a general solution of the shopping problem. It is also difficult to leave them at home asleep because the shopping might take about two hours and the havoc they can wreak in even two minutes once they wake up and Mummy is not there, makes it too risky to leave them at home without supervision. So the mother just has to lug them along and if the grocer does not like children who sit on his eggs, stick their heads in to the herring barrel and yell "*Mastik*" at the top of their voices when he tries to add up a bill, he should not have started a grocery store at all.

Another practically insoluble question is "whom to dress first" before going out. Some of us like to have all the buttons buttoned and all the zippers fastened before facing the critical public in the street. Now all toddlers like to admire a "beautiful Mummy" not only verbally but they like to touch her lipstick, and to pull all her curls out of place: they adore tugging at an unfamiliar string of beads and generally have a passion for opening everything that can possibly be opened. So next time we try to dress them first. By the time we go out they are a shambles of course because who can straighten a seam and look after the little darling at one and the same time? The best way is to dress them and put them back to bed till one is good and ready to go. They weep of couse to break one's heart because they are afraid of being left behind. Their shoes also leave indelible marks on the crib-sheet — and so we are back again to the choice of several evils.

No, the toddler's mother does not deserve pity, because I bet you she would not change her parcel of trouble for anything in the world — but she certainly does not deserve quite as much criticism as she usually gets and next time you want to ask her "why don't you go to the hairdresser more often?" count up to ten and keep quiet. You know the answer as well as she does.

JUDITH ESHET.

Stocking Up the Surplus

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

I VISITED some cousins at Beit Itzhak this week and found them inundated with tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, corn and melons. To cope with this abundance they were making tomato juice by boiling up the soft tomatoes, straining out the pulp and then flavouring it with salt and sugar. I've tried the same thing since with a bay leaf and a hint of garlic in the cooking, and with lemon as well as sugar and pepper added.

Another dish my friends made was a heavenly dessert out of cucumbers. Peel the vegetable, cut in four lengthwise, scoop out the seeds (keep to use for pickles) and then cut up. Pressure cook the cucumbers with a little raspberry squash, sugar and cloves.

Chill and serve with custard or semolina pudding for a hearty and cool "after."

Such ingenuity, however, was not enough to cope with bushels of green and ripe tomatoes that must be dealt with at once.

The sugar shortage here has made sweet canning out of the question, but if jars and rubber rings were available, canning of pickles and non-sweetened fruits could be done in every home, to the advantage of purse, housewife and harvester at the same time.

Here are a few recipes for preserving vegetables which require no sterilization and no vacuum packed jars.

Italian Tomato Paste

This paste is used in soups, sauces, with macaroni, etc. When ready to use dissolve a small amount in boiling water.

Use thoroughly ripe, sound tomatoes. Wash carefully and cut in thick slices (*brara* tomatoes are fine). Sprinkle well with salt, about one cup to a bushel. Allow tomatoes to drain for several hours, then boil until very soft. Cool and rub through a fine sieve. Strain a second time if not smooth. Place pulp in kettle and boil slowly over a protected flame, until thick, so it will not run, stirring often to prevent burning. Use a breadboard or similar hard wood and spread the paste on it, scoring the mass a number of times to hasten the drying process. Place in the bright sun and work over the mass frequently to aid the drying.

When dry, put in pans and allow it to stand for about four days. Then cut and roll in small portions, egg shape. Dip these balls in oil. Place them in a stone or glass jar and cover with heavy paper or cloth dipped in oil and salt. If they dry out too much, pour a little oil over them. Will keep indefinitely.

Dried Sweet Corn

Only very young and tender corn should be used for drying and it should be prepared immediately after gathering. Cook in boiling water for two to five minutes, just long enough to set the milk. Cut the kernels from the cob with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut off pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays, and place in position to dry. This takes from three to four hours (stirring occasionally) in the oven. It will take longer in the sun of course. In that case tart it with 10 to 15 minutes in the oven and finish in the sun. Sun drying is not satisfactory in moist weather.

To cook this corn you will have to soak it for two to four hours, using two cups of water to one cup of corn. Cook in the water in which it has been soaked until tender. Then season with margarine, salt and pepper and a little sugar if you like.

Salted Cucumbers for Future Use

Cucumbers picked fresh from the vines every day may be preserved in strong salt brine and when wanted made into sweet, sour, or mixed pickles. Leave from ¼ to ½ inch stems on cucumbers, wash carefully without removing the prickles, put them, as they are gathered, into a large crock. Make brine below to half fill the crock, which will completely cover the pickles. When ready to use, soak in cold water until freshened.

Brine: for every two litres of water take 2 cups of coarse salt. Boil, skim until clear, then cool.

Summer Dill Pickles

100 large or 200 small cucumbers, 5 stalks dill, 1 oz. black peppercorns, Bay leaves, 1 cup vinegar (4 to 5% acetic acid strength). Grape leaves. 1 cup coarse salt. 6 litres water.

Soak cucumbers in cold water overnight. Drain and dry. Place in layers of two row cucumbers, then three or four blossom ends of dill and a teaspoon of whole black pepper; repeat, covering top layer well with dill and grape leaves. To six litres of water take one cup of coarse salt. Boil and when cool pour over the pickles to cover. Cover with cloth. Weight well with plate, to keep under brine.

Let stand a week to ferment. One cup of vinegar may now be added. Also garlic if you like. Rinse off scum that arises on cloth every day in warm weather and once a week in cool weather. Brine must always cover pickles. For long keeping make brine saltier. As brine dries out keep adding fresh brine to cover. You may if you like add bay leaves.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles

18 large ripe cucumbers. 1 litre small white onions (optional). 1 bunch dill. ½ cup mixed spices. Horse-radish root washed. Vinegar and water. 1 tbsp. ground mustard.

Peel cucumbers, cut in half lengthwise, scrape out seeds and soft pulp. Cut in pieces as desired. Peel onions, sprinkle with salt and let stand. Place cucumbers in salt water, one cup salt to eight cups water. Let stand about five hours, drain. To every gallon of pickles allow 1 tbsp. mustard. Place in jar, alternate layers of cucumbers and onions, dill and a few slices and horse-radish root and mixed spices, and pour vinegar and water over all. Cover and let stand for three or four days to ferment. Place cover on jar and keep in cool dry place.

Pickled Green Tomatoes

Use the same recipe as summer dill pickles, using tomatoes.

Sauerkraut

15 head cabbage. 2½ lbs. salt.

Grate or chop or slice cabbage with bread cutter. Put a layer of cabbage into jar or barrel and sprinkle with salt. Proceed thus to the top, pounding in the cabbage as you go with a wooden stamper. (Sour apples, if you have a tree, mix well with this recipe). Continue until all cabbage is used, always pounding until a brine rises. Cover top with cabbage leaves, lay on fitted cloth, then board and stone, to keep contents under brine. Leave space on top for cabbage to swell and brine to rise. In a week or two remove any scum, wash cloth, picking it up at corners to catch all the scum. Wash board, stone and sides of crock. Do this weekly so that the sauerkraut keeps its fine flavour. Use it for months.

BRIDGE — By *JERUSALEMITE*

THE OPEN PAIRS TOURNAMENT

THE open Pairs Tournament which was played over the last week-end in Tel Aviv stood under the sign of the *sharav*. A remarkable number of favourites did not qualify for group A during the elimination round and had to play the finals in groups B and C.

The Winners are:
Group A. Bardach—Moscovitz
B. Israel—Dr. Lucacs
C. Bilsky—Zuckerman

We reproduce hereunder one of the interesting hands which cropped up in the elimination round:

North: S. Q 9 8 5 4 — H. 10 8 3 — D. 7 — C. Q 9 8 2
West: S. J 8 2 — H. 5 — D. K 9 8 5 2 — C. K J 7 3
East: S. A 10 7 3 — H. K 6 4 — D. A 6 4 3 — C. 10 4
South: S. K — H. A Q J 9 7 2 — D. Q J 10 — C. A 6 5

Most Souths bought the hand in a part-score at hearts and had no trouble to fulfil their contracts. At one of the tables North grew ambitious, and here the bidding was:

North	East	South	West
—	—	1H	—
—	1S	3H	3S
4H!	Db	—	—
Rdb	—	—	—

This particular North expected that the East-West pair would defend with three spades, and that the obvious double would bring him but an average score. The subsequent redouble was a match-points decision: it could do no harm, and might yet coax the opponents into competing with four spades. They didn't.

West opened with the spade knave (a fatal mistake, he should have played low), and East immediately switched to clubs. West made his king and put dummy into the lead with another club. Now declarer took with a diamond from dummy, a heart finesse and continued but East wisely refrained from covering, and West cooperated by letting him later ruff a club.

A pity for South. The game was in. Since East was obviously begging for a club ruff and West was marked with a high diamond honour for his raise on three spades, declarer should have seen the writing on the wall. The proper thing for him to do was to play the queen of spades even before the trump finesse and to discard the ace of clubs. After the trump finesse comes the nine of spades, which East must cover, and South ruffs. It no longer matters whichever defendant wins the diamond queen, because dummy cannot be stopped from ruffing the second diamond and playing the master spade for the discard of the third one, with a trump left yet for another lead through East's king.

gardening notes

WEEDING: (*nikusch, isuv*) Most young lawns need regular weeding. Small annual weeds, (*isve bar onatiim*), can be pulled up easily by hand, but perrennial weeds, (*isve bar rav-shnatim*) and weeds with deep taproots should be cut with a knife, as deep as possible below the ground.

SURFACE COMPACTION: The compaction of the soil's surface through tramping when the soil is wet interferes with the aeration of the soil. This is one of the most common reasons for a lawn's decline. Therefore it is best to keep people off the lawn when the soil is wet, especially if the lawn is a young one or planted on a loamy soil, which tends to harden when trodden while wet. For two or three days after each watering no-one should be allowed to sit or play on the lawn.

In public parks, where sitting on the lawn is allowed, each lawn is watered at a different time to enable the public to sit on a lawn at all times.

In most of the older kibbutzim, where the lawns are used as playgrounds for the children and as a resting place for adults in the afternoon, a black flag is hoisted when the lawn has been watered.

FERTILIZING: (*zivul*) Once every two or three months, chemical fertilizers (*sevahm chimiim*) may be applied to the lawn. It is best to use a "complete" fertilizer (*sevel me'urav*), that contains nitrogen (*hankan*), phosphate (*sarchan*) and potash (*ashlag*). As a special nitrogen fertilizer (*sevel hankani*), which contributes particularly to the development of leaf and stem tissues, sulphate of ammonia is most frequently used. Chemical fertilizers should be applied at a rate of 20-30 gr. to the square metre. Fertilizers must only be applied when the grass is dry, because the grains of the fertilizer partially dissolve on the leaves, when dropped on them while they are wet and so causes the grass to be burnt.

The fertilizers should be finely powdered before using and are then scattered lightly and evenly. This must be done very carefully. After applying the fertilizer, water the lawn immediately, in order to enable it to penetrate the soil.

TOP DRESSING WITH SOIL: (*kisui be'adama*) If the lawn is more than two years old, or somewhat delapidated, it may be improved by covering the whole lawn with a layer of 3-5 cm. of good loam garden soil or of soil mixed with well-decayed stable manure. The soil should be distributed evenly over the surface of the lawn and well raked.

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PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS

Citizens of the World. By Stringfellow Barr. (Preface by Justice William O. Douglas), New York. 285 pp. $3.50.

This is a courageous and encouraging book. It is certainly daring to go against the tide with a merciless criticism of American foreign policy and of the assumptions underlying that policy.

The first assumption analyzed is "that Russia is all that stands between mankind and a stable peace." Considering the amount of aggression which has gone on in the world without Russian initiative, the fallacy of that assumption does not seem too far-fetched, though a statement of this kind runs the risk of being labelled "fellow-traveling." And the Americans, for whom the book is written, may not easily accept Dr. Barr's views, even though his book is a combination of political pamphleteering (continuing in the pungent style of the author's "Let's Join the Human Race") and learned documentation, highly scientific throughout, and never dull.

For the roughly two billion people who are neither Americans nor Russians, this book becomes important because they have been made the central theme of "foreign policy." And, as the author says, these people "...have faces, eyes, ears, mouths — and stomachs. And — exciting fact — they have minds. They are in short our brothers. And most of them are hungry, or sick, or half-naked, or homeless, and most of them are coloured."

The encouraging part, however, lies in the suggestion to embark on a policy doing something about that state of affairs. The doing should preferably come from an "International Development Authority" (as already suggested in ECOSOC by poor, but foiled by industrially rich, countries). If necessary, there will at first be a struggle for independence and a "sovereign state" — not an absolute good in itself but often essential to make yourself heard. In any case something must be done.

For that reason Mr. Barr approves of Zionism and mentions it as a praiseworthy example: "Can only Jews go up, and of Jews only Zionists intent on emigrating to a particular small country? Have the rest of us no imagination?" The author does not refrain from referring to biblical phrases: "...the language of the Old Testament has so much more to do with the actual condition of mankind than the language of the cold war."

The stirring message of this book is that peace must be won by waging it. CH. BOASSON

The Law of Nations. Cases, Documents and Notes. Edited by Herbert W. Briggs. Stevens, London. 1,108 pp. 3 gns.

This is a second edition of a work published 15 years ago by the Professor of International Law at Cornell University, to be a source book on International Law. The editor has set out to transform his original collection of documents into a treatise on International Law. He has produced an elephantine book of 1,100 large and closely printed pages — a formidable undertaking; but a full table of contents and the full index make the mass of judgements, documents and opinions readily manageable.

Professor Briggs is catholic in his choice of judicial pronouncements. The very first citation which deals with the nature and function of international law is taken from the award of an American judge who was not a luminary of international law, but sat as an arbitrator on an issue between Great Britain and the United States. Wisely, he does not seek to cover the whole field. He is concerned particularly with those aspects of the subject in which there is an abundance of judicial authority and state documents, e.g. the recognition of states and government, state succession, territorial jurisdiction, nationality and jurisdiction over nationals.

There is relatively little about the Law of War except for some extracts from the judgements of the Nuremberg International Tribunal, and the large topic of neutrality, which was once a major subject of treatises, occupies only 15 pages. The editor himself has some shrewd comments, but for the most part lets Governments, the United Nations Organizations and the Courts speak for themselves.

It is notable that he cites a judgement of the Supreme Court of Palestine, given before the creation of the State of Israel, which deals with the question of state succession in the Lebanon.

NORMAN BENTWICH

DUTCHMAN'S CONVERSION

HET WILDE FEEST (The Wild Feast). By Adriaan van der Veen. Querido, Amsterdam. 250 pp. Fl. 6.90.

"The Wild Feast," which has been unanimously awarded the 1953 Dutch Literary 'Van der Hoogt' Prize by the Netherland's Society for Literature, is an analytical, pro-Jewish novel on 'the Jewish problem and anti-Semitism, written by a non-Jew. As far as we know, it is the only novel of its kind in Dutch. The Prize Awarding Committee saw in this novel 'one of the most important literary promises of our time, a novel of a refreshingly personal and original character, fascinating, realistic and poetic'.

Adriaan van der Veen, who was born in 1916, was in his early twenties secretary to the well-known Dutch author and essayist Jan Greshoff. At the end of 1939, he went to New York where he spent some of the war years as secretary to the Dutch-American author Hendrik Willem van Loon. The author of a few novels, he is at present literary editor of one of the leading Dutch dailies.

"The Wild Feast" is an autobiography of his wartime experiences in New York. While giving a lecture on Dutch literature, he notices in the audience a girl with whom he falls instantly and irrevocably in love, without ever having spoken to her. They meet and the girl, Vera, a Dutch-Jewish girl who with her family had settled in the United States a few years earlier, does not hesitate to accept him as a suitor. Nor have her parents, comfortable business-people, any objections to him as their future son-in-law.

The fact that Vera and her relatives are Jews has at first no relevance to the author who, though born and bred in Holland where he moved in progressive circles, had never given much thought to the Jewish problem. He now discovers, to his annoyance, that some of his non-Jewish friends have a prejudice against Jews. The same kindly Americans that were so hospitable to the lonely young Dutchman in exile, close their door hermetically to Jews, whether American or 'the wrong kind of refugee'. Some of his 'progressive' American literary friends warn him against an alliance with a Jewish girl, which may stand in the way of his career. In the best Dutch society in New York, the attitude is not different, and to his dismay, he now discovers some latent anti-Semitism in himself.

In Wartime New York

However, his love for Vera and his inborn decency draw him nearer to the side of the persecuted Jews. Vera herself, for that matter, remains a rather shadowy and passive figure, painfully aware of her Jewish origin, but with no positive Jewish content. Vera's mother, a more active woman, has at least volunteered to serve on a Committee for aiding Jewish refugees, and he accompanies her there on one or two occasions. In the end he identifies himself completely with the 'underdog'. With disgust he observes the shallowness and debaucherie ('the wild feast') with which victory is celebrated in New York, the end of a war in which the victors seem to have forgotten the values they had been fighting for.

The novel has been greatly praised by Dutch literary critics and has become a best seller. It is rather slight, not only in size, but also in its canvas, and though it is a sincere indictment of the callousness of the world towards Jewish suffering — all this has been described much more poignantly by Jews, particularly in German. However, the fact that the author is a non-Jew and the scene wartime New York may give the novel an interest of its own. But of this wartime New York — the city with the largest Jewish population of the world and an infinite variety of Jewish aspects — the novel shows us practically nothing. We meet Vera, and her family, cousin Frank, an unpleasant type of social climber and assimilationist, and a rather indistinct group of outcast German-Jewish refugees who live together in an old house near the author's flat in the fashionable Riverdale, where they are treated with hostility by the "residents".

The author does not seem to be aware that Jewishness has also its positive side. Neither does he offer a solution — except his personal choice of sharing the fate of the girl he loves and identifying himself with the suffering. As he himself holds that the powers of indifference and callousness are stronger than those of good, his personal solution cannot lead very far.

HENRIETTE BOAS

AN ITALIAN BALZAC

MATERASSI SISTERS. By A. Palazzeschi. Translated by Angus Davidson. Secker & Warburg. London. 300 pp. 15 s.

Mr. Palazzeschi is honoured in Italy as the 20th century Balzac. This is his first book to appear in English, in a superb translation by Mr. Davidson. Its Italian publication lies as far back as 1934.

It takes the author 20 pages of exquisite prose (all about the surroundings of Florence) to reach the persons whose tale he is going to tell, and another 45 before anything happens.

It is the story of two spinsters of good family: hardworking, makers of fine lingerie, living in their ancestral home in a village below Fiesole. They pay off the debts and mortgages their good-for-nothing father has contracted and have by unbelievable industry amassed quite a sizable fortune — when pleasure and ruin enter their lives with the advent of a handsome orphan boy, their nephew Remo. He is taken to their hearts and in a few years not only manages to squander every penny they have made, but gets them deeply into debt. In the end he marries an American heiress and they are left with the debts and his photo in bathing trunks. They go on working with dogged persistence, now for a very modest clientèle, but still foolishly doting on the young scoundrel.

THE VELVET DOUBLET. By J. Street. Doubleday, New York. 351 pp. $3.75

Mr. Street, known as a writer of realistic novels about his own Mississippi country and our own days, here writes a novel about the time of the Inquisition with considerable skill, subtlety and freshness.

One of Columbus' sailors tells the story of his own life and the voyage. We get a colourful picture of Spain, of the daily lives of sailors, merchants, monks, professing Jews and Marannoes. Rodrigo, professedly the writer of the story, has a well-founded grudge against Columbus, and though his greatness is confirmed, he is shown up as a shady character. The protagonists are brightly painted, and if some of them, especially the women, come out somewhat flat, this is not the case with the hero.

PAULA ARNOLD

Chess

July 31, 1953

Problem No. 755
Dr. I. BERENBLUM, Rehovot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kg1; Qe3; Ra3, Rb7; Bc7, Be8; Ktd1, Ktd8; Pa2. (9)
Kb4; Qb6; Rb8; Rg6; Ba7, Bf1; Ktb2, Ktg7; Pa6, c4, d5, g5. (12)
White mates in two

Endgame No. 57 is dedicated to the famous composer, Josef Breuer, on the occasion of his 50th birthday celebration.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 750 (Dr. Berenblum) 1.Ktc5! Problem No. 751 (Hasenzahl) 1.Ktb5! Endgame No. 54 (Herbstman): 1. B:a4+ Q:a4 2. a8Q Q:a8 3.Rg7+ Kt:a7 4.b7 Q:b7—stalmate.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 740-747)

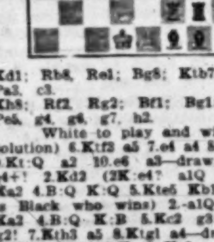
Maximum: 6-4-3-2-2-6-2-6/31. Beeri, Fasher, Grinblat, Herzog, Zakon 31; Bro 30; Redlich 27; Jakob 23; Birer, Hillel, Wolf 21; Lubsens 19; Bauman, Arieh Grinblat, Grunfed, Spitzer 17; Mittwoch 11; Mark, Retter 10; Selahy 8; Ruppin 7; Cohen 6; Baasfreund 4.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 740; No solution: 1.-Re:d7! Composer's correction: Add White Rook on c8! Then 1.-Re d7 2.Ktf2(c5)+ 2.Qf4x. No. 741: 1.Qd3? Qe8+; 1.Bg5? Qg6! N. 743: "A brilliant composition! each defence move is answered by a different move of the W.Kt. and a dis. ch. by a different piece" (Gruenfeld). No. 745: No solution after 1.-Ktg3. No. 747: Cook in 6 moves: 1Ktg6 2 Ktb4 3.Rd1 4.Bd3 5.Bf1 6.R3-d4 ffx.

ENDGAMES (47-51). Maximum: 6-5-5-5-10/30. Hillel, Jacob, Zakon 30; Bro, Fasher, Redlich 29; Beeri, Herzog, Birer, Lubsens, Selahy 15; Bauman, Mittwoch, Retter 10; Cohen Gordon, Mark 5.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 49: "A real artistic study and not merely an endgame" (Cohen). No. 50: 1.Kt:d7? Kt:f3! "A very fine and difficult endgame, if correct" (Wa[illegible]). A Bl. Pawn on a7 was inadvertently omitted on the diagram. No. 51 No solution. 1.-e4+ 2.Kd2 a1Q 3.Be5+ Kb1 4.B:a1 g3! (Jakob, Fasher) Zakon points out the following possibilities: 5.-g2! instead of h:g5 in the composer's

Endgame No. 57
S. ZEGENREICH, Holon
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kd1; Rb4, Re1; Bg8; Ktb7; Kte6; Pa3, c3. (8)
Kh8; Rf2, Rg2; Bf1; Bg1; Kta8; Pe5, g4, g6, g7, h2. (11)
White to play and win

solution) 6.Ktf3 a5 7.e4 a4 8.e5 g1Q! 9.Kt:Q a2 10.e6 a3—draw. 1.Bh2 e4+! 2.Kd2 (2K:e4? a1Q 3.Be5+ Ka2 4.B:Q K:Q 5.Kte5 Kb1 and it is Black who wins) 2.-a1Q 3.Be5+ Ka2 4.B:Q K:B 5.Kc2 g3 6Kt:g5 g2! 7.Kth3 a5 8.Ktg1 a4—draw; or: 8.Kb3? Kb1! 9.K:a3 Kc2 and black wins.

RESHEVSKY BEATS NAJDORF

Following his heavy defeat (11:7) at the hands of Reshevsky, Najdorf was very eager to take a revenge at all costs. The return match was played in his native Buenos-Aires and consisted of 18 games. In spite of all his efforts Najdorf lost again, this time by a small margin of 9½: 8½. Here is the 11th game of the match:

Game No. 601
White RESHEVSKY
Black NAJDORF

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Ktf3 Ktf6 4.Ktc3 e6 5.e3 a6 6.Bd3 d:c4 7.B:c4 b5 8.Bb3 c5 9.0-0 Bb7 10.Qe2 Ktbd7 11.Rd1 Be7 12.e4 c:d4 13.Kt:d4 Qc7 14.a3 0-0 15.Bg5 Ktc5 16.Rac1 b6 17.Bb4 Qe5 18.Bc2 Rac8 19.Kt:f3 Qh5 20.h3 g5 21.g4 Qe6 22.Kte5 Qc7 23.Bg3 Rfd8 24.Qe3 a5 25.R:d8+ R:d8 26.b4 a:b4 27.a:b4 Kta4 28.Kt:b5 Bb6 29.Qa2 Kt:e4 30.B:e4 R:c1+ 31.Q:c1 B:e4 32.Ktd6 Bd5 33.Kte8 Qf8 34.Qc8 Q:b4 35.Ktf6+, resigns.

HAIFA CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

The championship of the Haifa c.c. was won by Fotaman with 5 points (out of 5 games), 2-3 places were shared by Zakon and Fischer 4½, Radian 3, Gerschkov 2½, [illegible] 1½ and Klein 0.

The return match between the [illegible] Tel Aviv and the Rishon LeZion c.c. was again won by the former by 5-4. Dinner and Wolfinger drew on the first board.

Rishon met Natanya in a 12-board match and emerged victorious, 8-4.

AFRICAN CROSSROADS

By ANDREW BOYD

STRUGGLE FOR AFRICA. By Vernon Bartlett. Muller, London. 231 pp. 15/-.

Mr. Bartlett's new book is undoubtedly the most lively and attractive introduction to African problems published since the war. His fluent style, sharp eye for telling scenes and unusual characters, and fund for opposite anecdotes have been used to admirable effect in illuminating the many facets of the African scene today.

The author has made three visits to Africa since the war, and although much of what he has to say on the British territories is not new, he has much fresh and valuable material on conditions and policies in the areas under French and Belgian administration. He was particularly impressed by the quickening growth of nationalism throughout the continent; by the amazing effort which its primitive peoples are making to "leap across the centuries"; and by the complementary nature of Africa and Europe in the economic field, which will increase in years to come when Africa's huge supplies of electric power and minerals can be developed.

If this last point smacks of exploitation he would reply, with truth, that the European cannot benefit from the resources of Africa without the cooperation of native labour, but that equally, the white man's skill and capital are needed just to keep the present African population alive, let alone to promote progress during the next few decades.

A bare list of points such as this, however, is dry as dust compared with the manner in which Mr. Bartlett presents them. On almost every page one comes across an illuminating phrase: Johannesburg "surrounded by golf courses, the sacrifice of any one of which could save tens of thousands of natives from spending some four hours a day on their journey to and from work." Or again. "In South Africa, the Europeans and the natives pass each other in the street with just the same kind of pretence that the other does not exist as one found in Germany immediately after the war and at the height of the non-fraternization period."

Most of his pointers towards improvements in the general African situation are also useful, with the exception of the suggestion that the development of the continent might in future be treated as a matter "not for three or four governments that chance to have colonies there, but as an urgent task for Western Europe as a whole." In theory this makes a neat solution: "The shortage of engineers, of scientists, of teachers and of technicians of every kind is tragic," as he says, "and yet there are thousands of Western Europeans, especially in Germany, who ask for nothing better than to settle in Africa. And millions of pounds of Western European capital might be made available." But it is just in those areas of European settlement — South, Central and East Africa — that race relations are at present so exacerbated and that fear of further European immigration on the part of the Africans is so great.

African affairs today are at a crucial turning-point, and a false step now might jeopardize peace and progress for years to come.

Persian Bronze Portrait of 3,500 Years Ago



The current Congress on the History of Science lends special significance to the present exhibit of the month at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem. Brought to the country by immigrants from Iran, the vessel was found in 1928 by a farmer who bartered it with a baker for a honey cake. Supposed to be an effigy of Gilgamesh, the god of shepherds, this superb specimen of Luristan art is executed in repousse bronze and dates probably from the period between the 18th and 15th century before the common era.

From the collection of Mr. Harry Philipps, Jerusalem.

Photo by Bernheim

Air Views of the World

OUR WORLD FROM THE AIR By E.A. Gutkind. Chatto and Windus, London. 256 pp. 63/-.

Although this is not a book that everyone could possess — its price is too high for many of us — it deserves mention as a new and most fascinating approach to geography, history and the general study of what might be called "human ecology".

"Our World From The Air" is composed largely of a fine selection of photographs taken from the air or from a great height, the first 20 showing some outstanding natural features and the rest of the 400 odd showing man's effect on those parts of the world which he has subdued for his own purposes. The emphasis between the two seems out of proportion, but perhaps Mr. Gutkind felt that the Andes and Himalayas had been dealt with more than fairly by his fellow photographers.

Aspects of Life

At any rate, the main emphasis is of the book is on four aspects of human life in relation to its environment — fear and security, confidence and adjustment, aggressiveness and distintegration, and responsibility and unification. One of the most effective weapons in the author-photographer's armoury is the juxtaposition of scenes superficially strange and foreign to one another but basically illustrating the sameness of all human needs and situations, such as the temporary homes exemplified by the trailer camp in Michigan, the boat city in Canton, or the Arab tents in the desert.

One or two of the captions seem anachronistic — for instance the statement under the photograph of Mount Scopus that "retirement and seclusion characterize its situation" rings strangely today — but on the whole they are thoughtful and thought-provoking. Indeed, this remarkable book leaves one with something of the wonder and inspiration that the modern airline pilot must have as he spans the world in something like eight days.

A.B.

In the Heat of the Day

As I sat in Jerusalem, in the heat of the day,
dreaming of ruins rebuilt and flowering fields,
I remembered New York, the Bronx, and the City Center,
and ice-cream parlor Specials in the evenings.

As I sat on the rocks in the beautiful ruins,
remembering Broadway, Morningside, Bryant Park,
a voice within me wept: Ah, when will my City
be one with my Dream and the memories of my years?

Then an angel came, in the heat of the day, and whispered:
Behold, a child shall be born whose name shall be Laughter,
and you shall strengthen his bones, and he shall repay you.

In the heat of the day he shall play on these rocks, and flourish,
and the real shall be dream, and your fields in truth shall flower,
in the shade and peace, here, eating the fruit of your fig tree.

SHALOM J. KAHN

Abu Tor July, 1953

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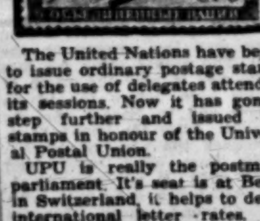
Hebrew Periodicals

The present issue of *Hassadeh* is full of topical material and practical advice. It not only tells the farmer what to do but also how to do it, and when. *Hassadeh Lanoar* is the same type of publication and, as its name implies, is for the youthful enthusiast, soft-pedalling on technical terminology and speaking to the reader more in his own idiom. *Hassadeh Lagan v'lanof* (Garden and Landscape) is less restricted in its general scope. All three publications lead to the same aim: the making of good and intelligent landworkers.

"Building a New Generation," issued by the Information Services of the State of Israel, is a survey of education in the State, from kindergarten to university; agricultural, technical and industrial training, teaching the teacher how to teach, and not forgetting of course the special assistance given to the newcomers towards cultural integration.

— H.

Stamp of the Week



The United Nations have began to issue ordinary postage stamps for the use of delegates attending its sessions. Now it has gone a step further and issued two stamps in honour of the Universal Postal Union.

UPU is really the postman's parliament. It's seat is at Berne, in Switzerland, it helps to decide international letter rates, and also settles accounts of member countries for handling each other's mail. Another of its jobs is advising members of the colours they should choose for new issues so as not to clash with those used by other members.

UNO's two new stamps are artistically designed — a letter franked with the United Nations seal, an olive branch girdling a globe, stretching across the five Continents.

Price for the two is 1/- in London.

London Express Service

AFTER STALIN

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR

RUSSIA: WHAT NEXT. By I. Deutscher; Oxford U.P., New York. 230 pp. $3
MALENKOV. By Martin Ebon, McGraw Hill, New York. $3.75

Mr. Deutscher combines a thorough knowledge of things Soviet with a not less impressive adaptability as far as the political climate of England is concerned. His most recent book is a strange mixture of brilliant analysis of the state of Russia after Stalin and mere wishful thinking, appearing under the guise of "objectivity," "anti-emotionalism," cold logic, balanced thinking, and so on. It will exactly suit the taste of those who have had more than enough of partisan descriptions.

The first part of the book is an able apologia of Stalinism along lines well known to the readers of Deutscher's "Stalin," based on the familiar fallacy that a given historic movement remains essentially progressive if a number of economic conditions are fulfilled, such as nationalization of the means of production and a planned economy. Mr. Deutscher believes, however, that Stalinism ceased to fulfil any useful function several years ago and has impeded Soviet progress for some time, and that a relapse into Stalinism is extremely unlikely. "Bonapartism", i. e. military dictatorship, appears to him more probable, but the best bet by far is "democratic regeneration." "The economic progress made during the Stalin era has at last brought within the reach of the people a measure of well-being which should make possible an orderly winding up of Stalinism and a gradual democratic evolution."

Materialist Fallacies

This primitive belief in almost automatic political progress on the basis of economic development is common both to orthodox Marxism and the American policy (Point Four). It would be unfair to criticize for minor errors of fact a book which has obviously been written under pressure and in a hurry. The decisive test is, of course, whether Deutscher has been able to prove his main thesis, and on that account his failure was a foregone conclusion once he had stated (on page 17, and again on page 40) his philosophy of history. Historic materialism as expounded by Plekhanov was probably a progressive doctrine in the Russia of 1880, but it is highly unsuitable for a study of the complex structure of Soviet society.

Deutscher's book is extremely well written and provocative in the best sense, but it will spread much confusion in presenting the author's (and many other people's, at that) wish as the result of an impartial analysis of facts which, most definitely, it is not.

Mr. Martin Ebon's book on Malenkov is the fourth to be published on that subject. The first three were written by the Russian specialist of "Le Monde" Andre Pierre and by R. Frazier (Lion Books, New York); they are undistinguished works which appear to have been written in rather less than 48 hours each.

Mr. Ebon, a former editor of "Partisan Review," began his work last year and collected all available material in a study which is not without merit. Since then, excerpts from another Malenkov biography to be published by Boris Nikolayevski, (Regnery Publishers, Chicago) have become known and reveal Ebon's study as a mine of information of yesterday's conjectures and assumptions, many of which have already been proved wrong by recent events.

Yesterday's Phantoms

Writing books on revolutions from below and above is a daring enterprise, and a cautious man will not be too specific in his predictions; nobody, on the other hand, is much interested in generalizations. Deutscher attempts to discard the personal factor altogether and expresses his belief that history will not repeat itself, that the Russia of 1953 is very different from the Russia of 1924, and that the struggle for power is not likely to be repeated. He merely sees a few phantoms of 1924 hovering over the Red Square. "But Stalin's successor seems to have begun to chase them away already."

Three months after Mr. Deutscher wrote this, it is not clear at all who is chasing whom; the phantoms harrow people with fear and wonder, and there is no reason to assume that they will vanish with the crowing of Plekhanov's cock.

Around The Bookshops

Hebrew...

"Teva Ve'Ruah" (Nature and Spirit; Mossad Bailik, IL.3.200) by Benzion Rappaport, may not be considered suitable fare for light summer reading, but it is a work that should find its place on the intelligent reader's bookshelf. An independent and original thinker of unimpeachable integrity, Rappaport, who found his untimely death in the European holocaust, left a philosophical essay in manuscript which was secretly entrusted to a non-Jew who guarded and treasured it, until it found its way to Israel.

Another book of the same class, though not of so recent vintage, is Bertrand Russell's "Shilton" (Rule; Am Oved, IL.2.700), a work of social analysis especially topical in view of the East-West ideological clash. A third work in the field of philosophy is "Hogei Ha'Renaissance" (Renaissance Thinkers; Tversky, IL.2) by Ephraim Shmuell.

Sociology and Socialism

The psychological anatomy of the Fascist Secret Police and an inquiry into the totalitarian thought pattern is the subject of Moravia's "Ha'Fashist" (Il Conformita; Ktavim, IL.2.600), the first work on the subject to be translated from Italian into Hebrew. Called by the London "Times" "the greatest writer of our time," Alberto Moravia is distinguished not only as a brilliant novelist, but also as the intrepid interpreter of the thought and impulses of man.

"Eitanei Hateva V'Hessegei Ha'adam" (Natural Forces and Human Achievements; Hakibbutz Hame'uhad, IL.3) tells how man and science have joined forces to tame nature for the benefit of man. "Ha'iriya Okurov" and other stories by Maxim Gorki, are tales of the 1905 revolution.

Holding on for just another moment to the spate of material on Russia and Socialism, we note Lenin's "Selected Works" (Sifriyat Poalim, five volumes, IL.23.000); "The Selected Works of G. V. Plekhanov" (same publishers, IL.4.800), philosophical essays on literature and art; "Tarbut l'Hayei Hevra" (Social Culture, IL.0.600); and "Historical Materialism and its Opponents" (IL.3.000). There is also Historia Klalit Shel Hasocialism V'hama'avakim Hasocialiyim (General History of Socialism; Hakibbutz Hame'uhad, IL.1.00) by Max Beer, translated from the German.

Technics and Hygiene

Artisans in this country are in constant need of theoretical material on the various trades and occupations in which they are engaged and, until all technical literature can develop ed in original Hebrew, there will remain the need to borrow from abroad. Hence the work "Hatekhnologia Shel Hamatekhet" (Metal Technology; Am Oved, IL.3.750) by A. J. Chapman. Further works on metal, wood and textiles are being planned in the series, to say nothing of a handbook for engineers. It might be noted that "Hatekhnai Hatzair" (The Young Technician; Yavne, IL.3.500) edited by Y. Feinsod, is now in its second edition.

Health of body and mind is the subject of "Hazak" (Be Strong; Am Oved, IL.4.800) by Y. Abramowitz, A Gil and R. Panon, the second edition of the first comprehensive work in Hebrew on physical culture, health and sport. The joint authors assert that it is useful for teachers and P.T. instructors, as well as for pupils and sportsmen, but they emphasize at the same time that it is not a book on sports.

Nahum Gutman's "B'eretz Lobengulu Melekh Zulu" (Zulu King of Lobengulu; Dvir, IL.2.200) has made a comeback and has now reappeared in its third edition, in which the author-cum-illustrator regales his young readers with adventures in Africa.

K. B. Burnett, the English-woman who in 1938 toured Denmark on bicycle in order to gather material for "Ben Hasandlar" (The Cobbler's Son; Am Oved, IL.1.700) appears with her biographical novel of Hans Christian Andersen. And Leah Goldberg's translation of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" (Dvir, IL.1.300) appears in book form just about when Habimah is making its last rounds with the play which the author always insisted must be rendered as he wrote it—in the form of poetry

M.H.

...And From Abroad

Just as other peoples buy their cars, refrigerators and TV sets on the instalment plan, Israelis now have a chance to mortgage future earnings against books. The new scheme, thought up by one of the leading importers, is designed both to beat the slump in purchasing power and to enable the public to take advantage of the present low exchange rate for books while it lasts. "We are still the people of the book," Mr. Steimatzky, the originator of the project, remarked as he watched customers cart away stacks of everything from pocket editions to encyclopaedias. He was rubbing his hands, in spite of the heat.

Boom in Reprints

We enquired what some of the leading sellers had been in Israel during the past months. All of them were among the reprints, of course. At the head of the field stands the Ranc McNally pocket atlas, with about 15,000 copies, and not far behind is the Langenscheidt German-English dictionary. Next are the Story of Philosophy, the Story of Mankind and Plato's Dialogues, with close to 10,000 each; Shakespeare also belongs in this class, and only then come the Westerns (Rivers of Glory, The Big Sky, the Way West) and the more sedate spinners of tales such as Miss du Maurier and Pearl Buck. One "serious" novel that has sold very well is Moby Dick.

There is enough light summer reading for two more sharavs among the new reprints this week, including some Erle Stanley Gardner Mysteries (he also writes under the pseudony of A. A. Fair) and such stuff as "Out from Eden" (about New York bohemians) and "The Left Hand of God" (about a fellow who poses as a missionary in China). Most valuable reprint of the week: The Aims of Education, by Alfred North Whitehead.

Sights and People

Sometime ago we mentioned all kinds of atlases. One addendum is in order: Collier's New World Atlas and Gazetteer, which looks like the biggest, most comprehensive, up-to-date of them all. The Gazetteer is something like a small Baedeker and includes photographs of the major localities. It was only natural that, to test reliability, we should look up Tel Aviv. Everything seems all right, except for one slight exaggeration. Among the outstanding sights of the city, it says here, is the Mograbi Opera House.

This same kind of local patriotism, led us to wonder if there might be any Israelis among the "100 Most Important People of 1953," the people who, according to the editor of this pocketbook, "may affect your life this year." There are two: David Ben Gurion and Martin Buber.

Among the others who may affect our lives are Mohammed Nagib and Joseph McCarthy and, as the only woman, Eleanor Roosevelt. She is also the most loved person among these 100; the most versatile is Sir Winston, the greatest genius Albert Einstein, and the "most viciously fanatic," Daniel Malan. Dropped from the list this year, among others, were Generals McArthur and Marshall, Harry Truman, Azzam Pasha and Mauricio Hochschild of Bolivia, whose tin mines have been nationalized.

E. S.

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